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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Morley Earnstein; or, the Tenants of the Heart.
By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "The Robber," &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

STANDING where he deservedly does, on the popular heights of our fictitious literature, the public are always well pleased to receive a new work from the abundant stores of Mr. James's creative mind. In most of them there has been a sort of family resemblance, which has not, however, detracted from their aim and merit; and yet we rejoice that in his present work he has adopted a different course, and addressed his intelligence to the delineation of novel characters, events of another kind, and manners and modes of thought and feeling which pertain to another age. The *Tenants of the Heart* are opposed principles—the terrestrial and the celestial; and they are modified by circumstances and social intercourse, as we daily see in the disposition and accidents of the world in which we live. Three leading females bear markedly upon these modifications; and Helen Barham, one of them, is an exceedingly happy impersonation of a true woman in sunshine and in shade. But in regard to his objects in thus departing somewhat from the course in which he has acquired so much celebrity, we will let the author's preface speak for him. Mr. J. says:

"One of the hopes I had entertained, and one of the great objects which I had proposed to myself in most of my preceding works was, to elevate the feelings and moral tone of those who read them, by displaying the workings and results of the higher and better qualities peculiar to times of old—ancient courtesy, generous self-devotion, and the spirit of chivalrous honour. I say, that this was one great object in the general scheme of my writings; though I do not pretend to deny, that in each separate romance which has proceeded from my pen, I have had a particular view which I wished to inculcate: perhaps—if I may be forgiven for putting on the pedagogue—a particular lesson which I sought to enforce. A time came, however, when it was necessary to shew the same qualities of which I have spoken above, in our own, or very nearly our own days—to depict them mingling with the things of ordinary life, to trace out their operation upon men under circumstances familiar to our minds at present, and thus to bring them home more immediately to the hearts for which I write. Such was one of the purposes of the *Ancient Régime*; but as readers generally expect to find an author in the same path where they left him, and are inclined to believe that it is hardly possible he can do well in any other, I did not feel at all sure that public approbation would follow me in the transition. The favour with which that work was received, however, was so great, that I now proceed with confidence in the same course, and only hope for the same indulgence in this instance which I obtained in that. It is my belief, that no person, who merely sits down to tell a story, will ever write what is deserving of the name of a good work. He may make it, perhaps, an amusing one—he may make it an interesting

one; but it will never possess those qualities which impress a book deeply and lastingly on the memory of the reader, and raise the author high in the estimation of his fellow-men, unless there be the energetic purpose of inculcating, under the garb of fiction, some strong and peculiar truths with which the writer's mind is powerfully imbued. It is then, and only then, that works of fiction become really valuable; and did I not hope—ay, and trust—that my own will have, and indeed have had, some influence upon the tone and character of a portion of my fellow-men, I should feel strongly disposed not to write another line."

He then makes some observations upon his plot and characters, into which we will not go; but conclude with the following from these prefatory statements and remarks:—

"I have also, in this work, introduced a man in the lower ranks of life, faulty and criminal, but with the germs of undeveloped principles and generous feelings in his nature. I have boldly and fearlessly made him escape the punishment due to his crimes; and have represented his escape, and the means by which it is effected, as the cause of a complete change of character and life. I know that this course may be censured, when stated in the broad and straightforward manner in which I now put it; but I have drawn his history, and wrought out the circumstances connected with it, from no sympathy with criminals and evil-doers, but because I believe that harsh laws produce bad men, and crush out, in hearts not utterly sterile and waste, that germ of hope through repentance which it was God's will that Christ should plant and cultivate. I have done it, because I believe that the law of every country in Europe has considered punishment much more than reformation—because I believe that the manner in which the law is carried out, the treatment of suspected persons, the contaminating habits of prisons, penitentiaries, and penal colonies,—the obstacles, in short, that are cast in the way of return, and the education, if one may so call it, in evil which all our customs afford, when once man or woman has entered into the awful school of vice, render reformation almost impossible—because I believe that, even in the morbid and maudlin feeling which exists among some men towards those notorious criminals, in regard to whom there is but one course, may be seen the revulsion of the public mind from a system which gives no chance of a return to right, and the foundation from which, perhaps, may arise a new science, having for its object to amend rather than to destroy, and by which justice, tempered with mercy, may lead to repentance, rather than doom to death, or force into a continuance in evil. Having learned that the sword of justice, by falling too frequently, gets blunt and inefficacious, we have made vast and wise efforts in mitigating punishment; but there are two sciences, of which, as yet, we know little or nothing, and do not even conceive or believe that they may be carried out to very vast results—that of educating a whole people for good; and that of combining punishment for crime with encouragement to reformation."

This may appear a too serious introduction to the review or notice of a novel; but there is much of excellent instruction in the latter quotation; and we are always so embarrassed with the actual story in such productions, that we are glad to say as little about it as possible, in order not to damage the interest which the generality of readers take in hunting out its secrets, intricacies, and *dénouement* for themselves. We will, however, venture to state plainly, that *Morley Earnstein*, if not the best, is not beneath the best, of Mr. James's preceding productions. A few casual extracts, as specimens, must do the rest. Here is the description of the period of life at which the hero starts:—

"At the age of one-and-twenty years—I am a beautiful age, full of the spring, with all the vigour of manhood, without one touch of its decay; with all the fire of youth, without one touch of its feebleness! Oh, one-and-twenty! bright one-and-twenty!—wilt thou never come back to me again? No, never! The cord of the bow has been so often drawn, that it has lost its elasticity; there have been a thousand flowers cast away that have withered in the dust of Time's sandy path; there have been a thousand fruits tasted that have left but the rind in my hand; there have been a thousand travel-stains acquired that never can be washed off till the journey is done. That which has been lost, and that which has been gained, have both been gathered into the two baskets of the past; and whatever the future may have in store, one-and-twenty, with its many hopes, its few fears, its buoyancy of spirit, its elasticity of limb, its eagerness of expectation, its activity of pursuit, its aspirations, its desires, its faith, its confidence, its frankness, its garden of visionary flowers, and its atmosphere of misty light, can never, never come back to us, were we to whistle till we broke our hearts. No, no; in the sad arithmetic of years, multiply by what numbers you will, you can never get at one-and-twenty more than once."

On the *début* of the second character, the following curious particulars occur:—

"Oh, how strange and complicated is the web of God's will! How the smallest, the most pitiful, the most empty of things, by his great and wise volition, act their part in mighty changes! How a look, a tone, a sound, a pebble in our path, a grain of dust in our eyes, a headache, a fit of gloom, a caprice, a desire, may not only change the whole current of one man's existence, but affect the being of states and empires, and alter human destinies to the end of time! The present state of France, the whole mass of facts, circumstances, incidents, accidents, and events, which are there going on, may all be owing to a lady, whom I knew well, having splashed her stocking fifty years ago. 'As how, in the name of Heaven?' demands the reader. Thus! She was going out of her house with a relation in the town of Douai, when, carelessly putting her foot on a stone, she splashed her stocking. She went back to change it; the delay occupied a quarter of an hour. When she went on again, she met, at the corner of the Place, a man, since

too famous in history, then scarcely known as any thing but a clever fop. His name was Francis Maximilian Robespierre. Instead of going on, he turned with her and her relation, and walked up and down the Place with them for half an hour. In one of the houses hard by, a debating-society was in the act of canvassing some political question. As they passed to and fro, Robespierre listened at the door from time to time, and at length, pronouncing the debaters to be all fools together, he rushed in to set them right. From that moment, he entered vehemently into all the fiery discussions which preceded the revolution, in which he had never taken part before, and grasped at power, which opened the doors of the cage, and let out the tiger in his heart. Thus, had the lady not splashed her stocking, she would not have met the future tyrant; he would have pursued his way, and would not have turned back to the Place; he would never have heard the debate that first called him into action, for he was going to quit Douai the next day; and who can say how that one fact, in the infinite number of its combinations with other things, might have affected the whole social world at present?"

Our next insulated selection is full of reflective beauty.

"Let no one, however, venture to think that even a brief half-hour's conversation with another man of strong mind can be a matter of mere indifference—indeed, I know not that it ever is so, with any one, wise or foolish, ugly or pretty, good or bad. We are all nothing but traders in this world, mere hucksters, travelling packmen, with a stock continually changing, increasing, diminishing. We go forth into the world carrying a little wallet of ideas and feelings; and with every one to whom we speak for a moment, we are trafficking in those commodities. If we meet with a man of wisdom and of virtue, sometimes he is liberal, and supplies us largely with high and noble thoughts, receiving only in return sweet feelings of inward satisfaction; sometimes, on the other hand, he will only trade upon equal terms, and if we cannot give him wisdom for wisdom, shuts up his churlish shop and will deal with us no more. If we go to a bad man, we are almost always sure to be cheated in our traffic, to get evil or useless wares, and often those corrupted things which, once admitted to our stock, spread the mould and mildew to all around. Often, often, too, in our commerce with others, do we pay for the poisons which we buy as antidotes, all that we possess of good, both in feeling and idea. But when we sit down by beauty, and gentleness, and virtue, what a world of sweet images do we gain for the little that we can give in exchange! Ay, and even in passing a few light moments with a dear, innocent child, how much of bright and pure do we carry away in sensation!—how much of deep and high may we gain in thought! Oh no!—it is no indifferent thing with whom we converse, if ideas be the riches of the spirit."

To London society in the upper circles the following sketch of an evening party is humorously applicable:—

"Not long after, the knocker of Mr. Hamilton's door became in great request, footman after footman laying his hand upon it, and endeavouring, it would seem, to see how far he could render it a nuisance to every one in the neighbourhood. Crowds of well-dressed people, of every complexion and appearance under the sun, began to fill the rooms, and certainly afforded—as every great party of a great city does—a more miscellaneous assortment of

strange animals than can be found in the Regent's Park, or the Jardin des Plantes. Putting aside the differences of hue and colouring—the fair, the dark, the bronze, the sallow, the ruddy, the pale; and the differences of size—the tall, the short, the fat, the thin, the middle-sized; and of name, the variations of which were derived from every colour under heaven—black, brown, green, grey, white, and every quarter that the wind blows from—east, west, north, and south; and the difference of features—the bottle-nosed, the small-eyed, the long-chinned, the cheek-boned, down to the noseless rotundity of a Gibbon's countenance, and the saucer-eyes that might have suited the owl in the Freyschutz,—putting aside all these, I say, there were various persons, each of whom might have passed for a *lusus nature*, were not many such to be found in every assembly of this world's children. There were some without heads and some without hearts, some without feelings and some without understanding. Some were simply bundles of pulleys and ropes, with a hydraulic machine for keeping them going—termed, by courtesy, flesh, bones, and blood, but none the less mere machines as ever came out of Maudsley's furnaces. Some were but bags of other people's ideas, who were propelled about the world as if on castors, receiving all that those who were near them chose to cram them with. Others were like what surveyors call a spirit-level, the fluid in which inclines this way or that, according to that which it leans upon. There were those, too, whose microscopic minds enlarge the atoms under their own eyes, till mites seem mountains, but who yet can see nothing further than an inch from their own noses; and there were those, also, who appear to be always gazing through a theodolite, so busily gauging distant objects as to overlook every thing that is immediately before them. There was, in short, the man of vast general views, who can never fix his mind down to particular truths; and the man of narrow realities, who cannot stretch his comprehension to anything that he has not seen. Besides all these, there was the ordinary portion of the milk-and-water of society; a good deal of the vinegar; here and there some spirits of wine, a few flowers, and a scanty portion of fruit."

Reflections upon a case of impending danger are humanly and philosophically true.

"There are strange things told of presentiment; there are a thousand recorded instances of men firmly and clearly anticipating the death that awaited them, often when there was no reasonable cause for expecting it. But we may go further still. Who is there that, without any distinct motive that he can perceive, has not often found his thoughts resting strongly upon some particular theme, very loosely related, if at all, to the circumstances around him, and returning, whether he would or not, to that one topic, his mind seemingly impelled to its consideration by an irresistible power out of himself, and then, ere many hours were over, has found the things connected with that theme rise up around him as if by magic? Who is there that has not had occasion to say to himself in life—'My thoughts were prophetic?' Who is there that has not more than once in life almost fancied himself endowed with the second sight?"

Such are the materials which adorn this narrative, whose high purpose is worthy of the author of so many admired and excellent works. That they are *tesserae* in the fine pavement is not our fault, but the result of our declared practice not to interfere with the

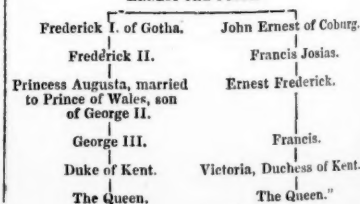
figures, and still less to describe the whole design. *Morley Ernest* will soon be in every library and reading-room throughout the empire, and be a theme of gratification to thousands of intellectual readers. Even to America, we doubt not, it will speedily go; and notwithstanding the patriotic and honest endeavours of a Dickens, hailed by American festive auditors, and acknowledged by members of Congress and senators to be internationally just, be spread throughout the country in another form, at the price of sixpence—as Bulwer's *Zanoni* is—a New York Journal, called *The New World*, having performed this unprecedented piratical exploit with great applause and perfect success.

Rambles and Researches in Thuringian Saxony.
By J. F. Stanford, Esq. M.A. 8vo, pp. 261.
London, J. W. Parker.

THOUGH a work of slight pretension, the present volume will, we are inclined to think, be looked at with more of interest than is given to other productions of higher claims. It relates chiefly to those small German states which have furnished individuals from their ruling families to fill the most exalted and important stations in the political scheme of Europe; and is peculiarly attractive to the English reader at this moment, from its describing the ancestry and living habits of the house of Saxe Coburg Gotha, from which our own amiable and popular Prince Albert is derived. The long and illustrious line from Ernest the Pious, the founder of the ducal line, is traced by our author in regular genealogical form. He says, "Our memoirs commence with Ernest the First, surnamed the Pious,* for this prince may be looked upon as the founder of the ducal houses of Gotha, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen, or, rather, founder of the modern houses, since their existence dates from the very earliest ages, as fiefs and dependencies of the Margraves of Meissen, the Landgraves of Thuringia or Electors of Saxony, on whom they were bestowed, for various service, by the Emperors of Germany. The ancestors of His Royal Highness Prince Albert (sixth in descent from Ernest the Pious on both sides), descend from this prince; and it is by this singular circumstance that the duchies of Gotha and Coburg, after a separation of nearly two

* "The curious fact, not ever before remarked, to my knowledge, that our gracious Sovereign is on both sides descended in direct line from Ernest the Pious, adds considerable interest to the Duke's life. To render this degree of consanguinity intelligible, we may explain it thus: Our gracious Sovereign's paternal grandfather, George III., was son of Ernest the Pious' great-granddaughter, Princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha, through the male line; thus, the Queen is sixth in descent from Ernest the Pious on paternal side. Again, the maternal grandfather of Her Majesty, Duke Francis of Coburg, was son of Ernest the Pious' great-grandson, Ernest Frederick, also by descent male; consequently, sixth in descent on maternal side; also, His Royal Highness Prince Albert is related exactly in the same degree to Ernest the Pious on paternal side, and again more intimately on maternal side, His Royal Highness' maternal grandfather being fourth in descent from Ernest the Pious.

ERNEST THE PIOUS.



centuries, are now again united under one sovereign. That the life and government of this prince, independent of his being the ancestor of our gracious Sovereign, as well as his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are worthy of record, must be sufficiently proved by the numerous biographies (thirty) which have been written in different languages. Indeed, his life, from the cradle to the last hour of his existence, is instructive and amusing in a far higher degree than is common to the lives of princes." But we are not going into this lineage from A.D. 1601 (the birth of Ernest), as we opine that reference to more immediate topics will be more agreeable; and to these we therefore address ourselves.

In "a little twaddle, by way of preface," Mr. Stanford speaks highly of German authors, and says, if they "do write a great deal, and are sometimes a wee bit tedious, they are, *per contra*, the most honest authors in the world: no smugglings and pilferings from the unrecollected dead, or ungenerous plagiarisms from obscure living writers. While the French and English are the literary resurrectionists of Europe, the Germans are its *Bayreuthians* and *reproches*." We presume our countryman sets him up as his own model, for he greatly depreciates all English tourists and writers on the subject of Gotha and its ducal race, and proceeds to supply his own version of them as they appeared to him in the autumn and winter of 1839. His journal runs thus:—

"View of Gotha, on approaching from Eisenach, exceedingly beautiful: to one whose ideas of the East are drawn from the *Arabian Nights*, it appears like an oriental city. Drove up to the Mohr Hof. Given for my dormitory the *chambre Napoleon*, so called from the emperor's occupation of it for two days, in his retreat from Leipzig. My *début* in the German tongue not the most flattering; mistook the K for an R in a phrase under article of supper, and asked for *kind* instead of *rind fleisch*. The keller stared, took me for an ogre. Herr Schäfer explained; got a brace of baked partridges and plum sauce; went to bed, or, rather, to box. Bed German—*verbum sat*."

"Sept. 21. After breakfast sent off my baggage by the *pack-wagen* to Berlin, little dreaming I should stay six months here instead of six days. Mem. Although wife and baggage be termed *impedimenta*, divorce should only be in *extremis*. Remedy worse than disease. *Omnia mea mecum porto*: admirable motto for travellers."

Our author is soon introduced into the best courtly and learned society of the place; and the annexed sketches afford us a pleasing insight into their ways of life.

"Sept. 22. Availed myself of hospitable custom in this part of Germany, which invites strangers to call on distinguished men, professors, savans, &c. Called first on Professor Wurstermann. Enchanted with my reception, welcomed like an old friend, instead of a stranger. After an hour's chat, the professor quitted his *robe de chambre*, and accompanied me to several of his colleagues; Dr. Moeller (orientalist), Professor Kries, mathematical tutor to Prince Albert, who shewed me some geometrical problems, with diagrams done by the prince, of whose acquirements and dispositions he speaks in terms of unqualified praise. On all occasions wine and refreshments were brought up, although it was early in the morning, and the lady of the house came in to hand the first glass, or *poculum boni Dei*, and then retired. Found that there are no less than twenty authors in Gotha, some of them of considerable

reputation; a printing establishment with types in all languages defunct and living; that the ducal library contained nearly two hundred thousand volumes, and many literary curiosities; that the numismatic collection was one of the first in Europe, and that the museum of antiquities, &c., would take a week to inspect; that, in fact, Gotha had all that the most protean subject could wish for, whether grave or gay."

"Sept. 25. First Sunday I have spent in Saxony. Can trace the effects of Luther's labours: all the sincerity of religion without the cant, and without the lugubrious garb, which, like the fog, envelopes the day in London. No cold dinners and long solemn faces. The *hausfrau* puts forth her best skill, and all the good folks at one o'clock sit down to a hot dish; if but one, it is—

'Ein Gericht
Und ein freundliches Gesicht.'

Afternoon is spent in the neighbouring villages. The walk *Mühle* is the favourite resort of the good Gotha folk, where a band of music is in attendance. The ladies knit, embroider, and sip coffee, while the men smoke and drink beer, all *à fresco*, enjoying the fine view of the Thuringian forest and hills; even the bishop, Dr. Bretschneider, does not think it *infra dig.* to smoke his cigar and tiddle his beer with the rest. Fancy the Bishop of London whiffing a cigar over a pot of stout in a tea-garden near London! and yet Bishop Bretschneider loses none of the respect due to his high and sacred character: nor does his reputation as a learned Greek and Hebrew scholar suffer in consequence. The grand secret of which is, that here people are not slaves to appearance as in England, and agree with the Italians, *l'abito non fa monaco*. Latin is both written and spoken here by all, like the mother-tongue. At dusk all return, and you hear all kinds of friendly wishes at parting; not a mere good night, but

'Aufschlafen Sie wohl!
Auf Wiedersehn!
Besuchen Sie mich bald wieder!
Kommen Sie glücklich nach Hause!'

The latter is never omitted, even when a few yards only are to be accomplished to reach home. Like what I have seen of Gotha-people very much. Nothing of the vulgar independence of the Rhine, or servile koo-tooing of Austria. Speaks well for the reigning family.

"Sept. 26. Dined at the palace: dinner-hour three o'clock. Paid sixteen *groschen* for hire of a cocked hat and sword, which, with black coat and unwhisperables, looked considerably like a court-underdancer; this was, however, the least possible amount of court-plumage, authorising appearance at the palace. The reigning duke a fine handsome man, full six feet high; manners the most graceful of any prince I ever saw. The duchess, who was a princess of Wurtemberg, very pleasing and affable, and *plein d'esprit*. Spoke French exquisitely; speaks Russian also. Grand Duke and Duchess of Weimar, the Duke of Wurtemberg, Prince of Reuss, were visitors. How absurd it is in England to hear people talk of 'petty German courts and princes,' shewing how little they know about the matter. The arrangements of the palace here are on a scale of the most royal magnificence; the number of servants (eighty) in splendid liveries; the corps of chasseurs (thirty) in their brilliant uniforms, green and silver; the duke's private band, besides the numerous suite of gentlemen, chamberlains, *aides-de-camp*, and other functionaries, gave sufficient indication both of

wealth and liberality. In *re culinaria*, neither Brillat, Savarin, nor Sefton, of glorious memory, could have found fault; a blended cuisine, German and French, plenty of fine venison, and exquisite wines. Of the court-functionaries it might be daily said, *implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferina*. The duke resides here half the year, and at Coburg the other six months, with the exception of occasional visits to his beautiful hunting-seats of Reinhardtsbrunn, Rosenau, &c. I have heard from good authority that the duke's private fortune is something like sixty thousand pounds per annum, independently of the revenues of the duchy, which are about thirty thousand pounds per annum. No wonder, therefore, that the duke lives in good style, when here one pound goes as far as five pounds in England. Mem. Let well alone, and stay at Gotha.

"Sept. 28. Returned from grand hunt at Oberhof; must keep copy of my letter to L., which describes this Thuringian *battue* in honour of royalty. Invited to periodic meeting of the Gotha savans; about thirty persons were present, many well known to Europe, as, Rost, Ukert, Frederick Jacobs, Bretschneider, &c. Something like a conversation; no chairs or tables; all stand, or walk about, talking in groups; smoke, and drink coffee, which is handed round incessantly. This big-talk meeting lasts about three hours, during which time every thing new in the literary or scientific world is brought on the tapis. The atmosphere, as may be readily imagined, is tolerably dense, but this is not fatal to wit; here they understand *ex fumo dare lucem*."

At this period the union of Prince Albert with our Queen was on the tapis, and approaching its finale.

"Nov. 4. Our gracious Sovereign's marriage with his Serene Highness Prince Albert and the *Pickwick Papers* divide the attention of Gotha folks;—fancy Pickwick in German—however, they say they enjoy it amazingly; much more than the approaching nuptials, for they can't bear the idea of the prince going away, he is so universally beloved here. I ventured to hint at the brilliant position of the Queen of England's consort. '*Comment, monsieur*,' (indignantly replied one of the company), '*position brillante? Cela ne lui manque pas! C'est un Duc de Saxe; Tausend sapperment!*' This of course was conclusive.

"Nov. 7. Find the nobility here very agreeable—great sportsmen and great feeders—in short, good jolly fellows, not encumbered with learning, and, perhaps, arrogating a too great consequence from their high descent—excusable, however, since many of them as *f. e.* the Wangenheim, Brandenstein, Schlottheims, &c., can trace a pure descent of some six hundred years' nobility. They never mix with the bourgeois; and a foreigner is all the better received who has a *de* or some such handle to his patronymic. Spent delightful evening with Storck the novelist—his romances are much admired. Fancy an author of reputation getting one hundred and fifty dollars (twenty pounds) for a three-volume romance!

"Dec. 5th. Sent my card to the Ober Hof Marschall Baron de Meyer—called on M. de Florschütz, formerly tutor to the princes—an amiable and intelligent gentleman—went over the library—the duke's collection of prints and engravings, one of the finest in the world—specimens from the earliest productions of the art to present time, of all countries. Visited the Festung, now a keep or 'donjon,' which contains some of the finest specimens of boisserie, representing the wild-boar hunts of the court

as conducted some centuries since. The duke is laying out large sums of money in restoring this old castle, architecture being one of his serene highness's favourite studies, and his taste is of the highest order, as witness the châteaux of Reinhardtsbrunn, Rosenau, the opera-houses at Gotha and Coburg, restoration of the palace here, &c. Received invitation to a *soirée* at her serene highness the duchess's—Prince Albert was unwell, and was not of the party—the hereditary Prince Ernest was there, lively and unaffected, full of spirits, a determined sportsman—speaks English well. I had been told that his serene highness was austere and haughty—saw no signs of it—don't believe a word—party very agreeable—broke up at eleven.

"Dec. 6th. Called on Dr. Gensler, court-preacher here. This gentleman confirmed the two princes, and told me that he had frequently administered the sacrament to the princes—mentioned these circumstances in answer to my queries referring to paragraphs in English newspapers about the ducal family being Roman Catholic—ridiculous—it is a fundamental law of the duchy, that no Roman Catholic prince can reign; and in the case of the last prince, Duke Frederick, he never held the reins of government, but merely the title, from the circumstance of his having changed to the Roman Catholic faith during long residence at Rome."

Of Prince Albert and his accomplishments both his countrymen who are quoted, and ours whom we do not quote, in his panegyric, speak in terms of strong regard and admiration. His life in England has only confirmed these estimates of his excellent qualities, and extended the sphere of their appreciation.

Some very curious and characteristic letters of Frederick the Great and Voltaire to the Duchess of Gotha, between the years 1751 and 1764, copied from the ducal archives, will be read with interest by the world of literature; but we must leave them in their integrity, to pass a little time with the second portion of the volume—letters from and descriptive of Thuringia. This, however, must bide another No.

The Colonisation of New Zealand. By Professor Charles Ritter, of Berlin. Translated from the German. Pp. 56. London, 1842. Smith, Elder, and Co.

PRECEDING *Literary Gazettes*, in which we have reviewed works on this subject, and described the expeditions departing from the Thames of England for the Thames of New Zealand, will have shewn that we entertained predilections highly favourable to this settlement. And we are glad to have them so strongly confirmed by the judgment of an intelligent foreigner, unbiassed alike by our competitions, counter-statements, and rival interests or prejudices. Professor Ritter, in a visit to London, with all the thirst for information so common to his countrymen, viewed the plans and examined the proceedings of the New Zealand Company; and the result of his investigations is here before us in a very interesting and convincing form. They throw light, too, upon the great general question concerning emigration, which some hold to be wise, and some to be otherwise, in a national sense, but which all agree must be conducted on a just, liberal, and well-devised system, to be beneficial to the emigrant, or useful to the parent stock. As our opinion coincides with that of the former class, which considers emigration to be eminently expedient for carrying off any surplus of a poor but healthful population (as transportation is by far the best

means for lightening the land of its unhealthy members—we say it morally even more than physically); we are the more inclined to attach importance to this pamphlet, so correctly translated from the Teutonic tongue, and to agree in the conclusions of its author, who at page 43 thus expresses himself:—

"Should not the colonisation of New Zealand, if considered, as generally it was, an urgent necessity of the condition of the British population, in its high cultivated native territory, be also at the same time regarded as one no less imperative for the welfare and improvement of the aboriginal race? After Cook's discovery, there was no longer the distinction of a separate native territory. It happened, therefore, that here, as every where else around the earth's compass, European civilisation, in conflict with a country which offers its natural treasures, and requires many benefits in return, and with a people consisting of about 100,000 individuals, must, through the power of tradition, and the activity of time, be drawn on with it to a new historic life, in which the old race must become elevated or expire. In this struggle, yet certainly going on, we now see before our eyes the fate of New Zealand entirely, with the most rapid development, transformed. And now a few observations in reference to the manner in which has aided in such transformation the particular colonisation, of the brilliant results of which, equally with its first progress, we have already spoken, in the commencement of our investigation. Only in two places, and within the last two years, has this colonisation-system been in operation, namely, at Wellington in Port Nicholson, and at New Plymouth at the foot of Mount Egmont. We have described the characteristics of their position. The establishment of the third colony, Nelson, is in growth, its locality, however, as yet unknown; as its selection will only have been determined on in the course of the present New Zealand summer, by the Company's officers on the spot. Since the year 1825, New Zealand, as a new rich field for relieving the necessities of the superabundant population of Great Britain, has attracted the most general observation. From that period, there has been a conflicting variety of projects, debates, and plans, on the part both of private individuals and the government, with the view to bestow upon that island-land the benefits of law, the new principle of the Australian colonisation, but devoid of its evil influences as regards the aborigines, and to put an end to the corruption of the life of vagabondism there prevalent. But three different associations were necessitated, from want of means, difference of principles, and the difficulty of adequately discharging individually a responsibility so weighty, to merge eventually in one another, until it appertained to that last formed, to conduct and to accomplish on the largest scale, through a complete reorganisation, what on a smaller one appeared impracticable."

Further on, the learned professor observes:—"Never, for a settlement of this kind, has such wise and generous care been taken by a business-association, and never probably has a commercial company drawn, notwithstanding, so large a benefit from its outlay. Through its instrumentality, corn-stores, warehouses, a bank, inns, have been erected at the settlement. A New Zealand Gazette was established; and premiums for the promotion of the infant industry, more especially for the invention of an improved method of dressing the native flax by machinery, were freely offered. Through

it also instructional institutions, a school for land-surveying, a preparatory seminary for colonists' sons destined for colonial life, and many other arrangements of a similar enlightened kind, are to be practically carried out. The colonised portion of New Zealand becoming in effect by such means a resembling portion of Old England, will in all things become placed on an equality, nay, still higher raised; for there at least the galling contrasts of excessive riches and anguish-stricken pauperism, as in the parent-country, will be swept away; nor could the extremes there generate the same pernicious consequences; many of the existing evils of the British state being thence pre-organised. The whole project was arithmetically and statistically calculated on such warning data, so as to give the preponderance in the social equilibrium on the virgin soil to the middle and productive classes. As already in the succeeding year, it was deemed expedient to establish a second colonial settlement, namely Nelson, on the same principle as the first, full 50,000*l.* of the purchase-money of the allotments were applied to the higher objects of the same: that is to say, 15,000*l.* for the building of churches, schools, and for religious objects; 15,000*l.* for the establishment of a New Zealand University; and 20,000*l.* for the promotion of steam-communication, which, while preserving between Europe and New Zealand an unbroken chain of connexion, should benefit the whole Australasian world; and should maintain the intercourse with the continent of South America, already in its beginning at Valparaiso and Chili."

These are not merely cheering prospects upon speculative data; they are necessary deductions from foundations already laid, and the condition of establishments already flourishing;—prospering too, where peculiar circumstances incline us to desire they should prosper, at least as much as on any other spot on the globe. We know not how it is, but fancy disposes us somewhat towards a liking for what is our antipodes; our antipodes in geographical status, and consequently in name, but still bearing so curious a likeness to our Great Britain, as to induce the idea of a future, when New Zealand shall be in the Austral world what the mother-country is in Boreal regions, or, in the words of our author, "a young renovated Albion." Even now, its nature and resources prove the resemblance:—there are varying climates and temperature; wood and water; noble harbours; rivers; coasts abounding with fish; abundance of pastoral and arable land; coals; and as yet unexplored internal materials of national productiveness and wealth; and it is situated in the midst of a sea with an immense world rising around it, to the utmost radius of which circle, shipping and steam offer the media of easy and profitable intercourse. But Professor Ritter's remarks on the aboriginal race of inhabitants are perhaps more valuable than even his geographical and historical notices. A hundred thousand natives are here to be reclaimed and civilised; and we must in truth and justice say, that the New Zealand Company have adopted the most humane and judicious course to bring about this desirable change.

"The seclusion of New Zealand (he says, looking at it generally) from all other sister-islands, whereof the far greater part are in a state of less development; nay, the oceanic unity of this double-island, is in strict unison with its size, its bounteous endowments, its intrinsic qualities, its self-sufficing powers. It could itself amply suffice to provide a natural

abundance and an organisation of property for its own population; and could be summoned, unlike any other of the Australian sister-islands, to become hereafter the fruitful mother of an extended civilised race."

To expedite this desideratum, we see an end put to the private speculations of land-jobbers, who hitherto infested the coasts, and obtained, from whatever chief they could meet with and cajole, the semblance of territorial rights to islands or mainland (which these chiefs themselves did not possess, yet were ready to sell to every new purchaser for any bauble of barbarous cupidity); and that our government has formally taken possession of the double-island, and made it part and parcel of the British empire. Following up this great step, the Company are rapidly and effectually carrying on the work of colonisation, as their German admirer observes, "in accordance with the principles of a humane system;" a Christian church has been established; and the labours of zealous missionaries have made considerable progress among the tribes which have been visited. By such measures, says our author,

"The fate of the aborigines became insured, at least partly, against that former infamy of vagabond life, as equally against that excessive rapacity, and nefarious imposition, conjointly practised in reference to their morality, their property, and their existence. Those former territorial cessations, extorted by unprincipled adventurers, whether forcibly, or by unrighteous means, or, to speak more plainly, that despoliation of the non-aged aboriginal race so manifestly prevalent, were not recognised by the crown as the private property of the claimants. But whether, on the other hand, these aborigines, by reason of the large wealth which certainly has already accrued to them from means of all kinds, resulting from their contact with the Europeans, would therefore, and in consequence of the protection extended to them, have a happy future to place in the balance, is quite another question. According to the statements of the New Zealand Bank, established at Wellington, and already made use of by the aborigines, it appears that these already possess amongst them a money-capital of about 150,000*l*. For, in the pursuit of industry and commerce, those amongst them thereto trained already emulate their masters. But though, smooth, many vain sons of the proud chiefs be wont, on the occasion of their visits on board European ships, to rattle gold pieces in their pockets, it thence by no means follows that their princes are rich. Most of them, in fact, as yet, set no value upon property, of which they know not how to make a profitable immediate use. Hence they have usually distributed amongst the members of their families, their inferiors, and their slaves, the articles received in barter for their land, retaining but little for themselves after satisfaction. In this respect, a great change in their condition must unquestionably ere long take place. In proportion as civilisation inducts them more and more in the appreciation of the luxuries of social life, so will it imbue them with an increased desire for riches. Formerly, their fisheries, their potato-grounds, their exhaustless supply of the fern-plant root, the domestic use of their plentiful wild flax, and their *pātupātu*, that is, their battle-axe, or tomahawk, rendered them independent of every foreigner. But, in a measure, they are already become the slaves of wants which their ancestors knew not. They must have powder, lead, muskets, and tobacco, which, even their women, as also their children from earliest infancy, are wont to

smoke. In addition to these, they require knives, hatchets, iron-kettles, shirts, pantaloons, coloured stuffs, without the attirement of which several articles of dress, they are, indeed, no longer willing to appear. When, therefore, they cease to be able to acquire such things so readily as heretofore, through the sale of lands, they must of necessity, as now partly happens, be compelled to labour; and hence very generally learn to understand the value of money."

And further,—

"In every instance where a land-purchase was effected, the Company, through its agents, dealt with the aborigines, with their chiefs, their acknowledged princes, or heads of tribes, as with those whom it was necessary to instruct as fully as possible in regard to the advantages and disadvantages of the contract into which they were about to enter. Thus, confidence was every where created; and, as care was taken in the barter to supply in the most liberal manner, the most desired and useful articles, a predilection towards the Company was commensurately insured. A complete dispossession of the aborigines from the ceded lands, appeared neither just nor prudent; for, in such case, there must have remained to them ultimately only the worst districts of the island, in which, rendered more compact, and utterly excluded from all humanising intercourse with the colonists, they must have become to these only the more dangerous with time, unless decimated by systematic warfare or by grief. The fate of the Indian races, both of North America and Australia, thus treated, (even as wild beasts, no less by the government than by individuals,) was a fearful discouraging example of such wholesale human degradation, and of the eventual extirpation of whole races of people by the colonists in self-defence. Hence, a different method was devised for New Zealand. The Company established it as a principle on every land-purchase, uniformly to reserve a full tenth part of the whole quantity acquired, as an inalienable land-inheritance for the aborigines represented by their chiefs, to whom at a proper season, the same should be delivered over in manorial possession. This appeared to the benevolent projectors to be the only effectual way to preserve the coloured race from the sad fate which it had met with, in contact with civilisation, in all former British colonies; that is, to have become thrust, through the conjoint influences of the spiritual preponderance of civilisation, and the greater energy of Europeans, into the lowest rank of the aboriginal rabble. In contrast with this afflicting, hitherto almost inevitable fate of an utterly hopeless million of aboriginal people of the wide earth, all sunk in the lowest depths of abasement and debility, it was proposed by the New Zealand Company, in the disinterested, benevolent, in fact, noble manner indicated, to place the condition of the aboriginal race of New Zealand. It was not sought to repel them on account of their barbarism; but, inducted by humanity, to receive them simultaneously into the lap of civilisation and of domestic citizenship; there also to prepare for them, in equal progress with the general development, their future social position. These reserves of the tenth part of its territorial possessions were assigned by the Company to the charge of an officer of its own, specially appointed for the purpose, as guardian of the aborigines, and were drawn for, in the best discernment, promiscuously with the allotments of the European settlers, amongst which, consequently, they are interspersed. As their money-value must rise in equal proportion with that of the rest, it followed that from former

valueless, and to them waste-continuing lands, the aborigines now acquired, in full right of ownership, a considerable landed property. In the course of two years (middle of 1841), this property, namely, the tenth part of the 110,000 acres constituting the Port Nicholson settlement, had already acquired, at the market-price of London, an increased value of 34,000*l*., which, in equal progression with the growth of the colony, must continue to augment, and might at no distant period reach 100,000*l*. Such prospective value, together with the goods and money actually delivered to the aborigines immediately on the conclusion of the negotiations, was considered by the Company as the proper price of purchase which should be assigned to them as the equivalent for their ceded possessions, and also as a compensation for their claims devolved, though unconsciously, yet in effect, to the crown of England by the declaration of sovereignty. This important landed property, which, if at once surrendered to the control of the native chiefs, on behalf of the tribes, would undoubtedly have been immediately alienated by those still thoughtless, ignorant beings, below its actual value, for very trifles, was preserved by a provident foresight, as a means of their future advancement in the path of civilisation, and especially for the succeeding generation, prepared for its enjoyment by a greater share of Europeanism and general instruction. By their high susceptibility and mental endowments, no less the women than the men, and the happy development of the qualities of the fine-formed New Zealand youth, the most sanguine hope is to be entertained that the common man, who has already shewn himself so quick and active, will continue as promisingly as he has begun, and materially aid in strengthening, as a labouring class, the lower ranks of the colony. Also the chiefs and princes (to whom, as is known, at present appertains the prerogative of the enforcement of *Tabu*, and the right of life and death over their retainers), amongst whom many estimable characters and mentally gifted individuals already claim regard, will then, in their conjunction with the British gentry, form a wealthy, coloured, it is true, but equal-born native upper class of the New Zealand community. This indeed will be a necessary consummation, in order to the advancement and preservation of their present native bondsmen, the coloured fellow-labourer of the working class. Their own wealthy endowment will, with time, operate their affinity with the colonists; and, if their cultivation be preserved, will transfer them from the raw, compact, threatening mass whereof they form a part, into the circle of civilisation, and into the ranks humanely organised for its promotion. May such hopes speedily, under our observation, meet fulfilment!"

To all which we heartily respond, Amen. By the Isthmus of Panama the voyage from London to Wellington, in Port Nicholson, across half the world, may be performed in seventy days! The boast of Ariel is almost realised; and we shall put a girdle round the earth in a limit of time inconceivable by the wildest imaginings of our fathers. In this instance, we trust, the justice and benevolence of the design (far from being incompatible with a rich return, in the way of adventure, and the employment of capital,) will be the Prospero's wand to give social improvement, security, and happiness to a branch of our fellow-creatures who would otherwise continue to be debased and savage till they perished in misery and extinction.

COMMUNITY OF GOODS AND PERSONS.

The Promethean. No. I.*

THIS monthly periodical, by Goodwyn Barnby, the "*Communitarian Apostle*," or advocate for having all things in common, has been sent to us for our usual notice of novelties. Mr. Barnby is the advocate for a combination of all the principles of Babeuf, St. Simon, Fourier, Etzler, Owen, &c., and holds, that as no man ever created an atom of matter, or brought one particle of substance to our earth, no man has a right to an atom of property, or should be allowed to possess a particle of substance, animate or inanimate. And he speaks of himself thus:—

"It is on the broad principles of Communism, it is on the grand principles of community of sentiment and of communion of property, that we enter into the editorial field. There is no British periodical that occupies the field which we have taken up. The *New Moral World* is exclusively Owenian; the *London Phalanx* is exclusively Fourierist; we are neither the one or the other. But what we are, our deeds, and not our words, will shew; and by them we would be judged, with the hope of making our judges our friends, and changing the tribunal of justice to the altar of fraternity."

On the subject of literary men, Mr. Barnby is extremely pathetic. He laments that "Butler lived any how;" that "Savage fed on Despair;" and "poor Otway eat up Hope" (none of the Pleasures with it, we presume, by way of sauce). His spelling of the names of authors and their works is not particularly correct; there seems to be a sort of communitarianism in the disposal of the letters. He thus invokes our tribe: "Unitedly let the *genit* embrace communism. Unitedly let the capacities apostolise for communism." What author can resist such an appeal? None! Hallam and Moore, and James and Campbell, and Talfourd and Irving, and all the orators of the literary dining-room, will be seen "striving (as invoked) heart with heart, shoulder to shoulder, and arm in arm, to emancipate the world." Then there is poetry as well as prose among the many topics discussed by our Apostle. We would not quote the blasphemous; but the following may serve as a sample of the poetry and sentiments of all things-in-commonism:—

"Oh, blessed be the priest of love,
Benedicite!
The priestess be she blessed as dove;
They love, think, work, the mass above,
Benedicite!
She that trains the loves to cluster,
Benedicite!
He that leads the thoughts to lustre,
They who head the working muster,
Benedicite!"

Nor is this precious composition unique. It is followed by another equally surpassing all imagination, which is entitled "Requiescat in pace," and begins in this exquisite language:—

"Requiescat in pace,
She is gone to the flowers,
To the lush woodbine lacy
And eglantine bowers.
Her bright eye violetty
Beams blue in the shade,
And her golden locks pretty
Labyrinth the glade.

Her cheek in the peach, and her lip in the plum;
Let the parsons preach 'Nay' when the lover is dumb."

These impious versions of sacred hymns are, we believe, from the French of Salvador St. Just; and of one, the "Jubilatio Deo," we shall merely cite a verse:—

"For competition's groans and cries,
Monopoly's dire agonies,
And priestcraft weeping out her eyes,
Jubilatio Deo.

* 4to, pp. 24. B. D. Cousins.

For all machinery's Christ-like power,
For saviour steam's astounding power,
Redeeming space, time, league, and hour,
Rejoice we all," &c. &c.

If it were not for the utter nonsense of such rhapsodies, the intention of their wickedness would be an honour to Communitarianism. "An Ode to the Woman Power" is a rhapsody past all understanding. It sings of her "fair cheeklets," "choice ears," "the palm of her white and blue-veined feet," and then runs into wild blasphemous expressions and comparisons which we cannot repeat.

Affiliatory Addresses to the "Central Communist Propaganda Society" let us somewhat behind the curtain of this strange Association "for the awakening and further development of that diviner nature, whose law is Communism, and whose antipodality is competitive strife." Two of the letters are curiosities in their way, and it may amuse our readers to see them:—

"15 Spruce Street, New York City, Oct. 1, 1841.

"Sir—I have been so much pleased with the congeniality of your views with my own, that I have embraced the opportunity of corresponding with you, for a better acquaintance, by our friend Mr. B. H., from this place, who is setting off for London. I like the objects of the Communist Society, I like every thing that encourages higher attainment; that does not tie itself down to a creed, and thereby progresses. I will send you papers, tracts, &c., that may assist you in your investigations. I shall want to send you my universal alphabet, improved orthography, &c., so soon as I get it out, and get you to become its godfather in England. I am preparing a new critical and pronouncing dictionary for schools, with a key that will fix and settle the pronunciation of the language from varying any more. I am effecting two great objects—fixing the pronunciation of the present imperfect orthography, and at the same time exhibiting the English language in a very improved, I must not say perfect, alphabet—for improvement seems to be endless. I would add more, but the bearer has to hurry to the ship.—Yours in the cause of reform,

"LEWIS MASQUEURRIER."

"Dorset, Nov. 6, 1841.

"Father in Love, all hail!—Being assured of a cordial reception of this my tendered sonship, I hereby in the spirit of union scripture thus unto thee. I am at present hedged about with customs and observances, but nevertheless the law of liberty shall yet prevail. Right glad am I that the spirit of love has through thee made a manifestation of the marriage-law. Cordially do I respond to the call made by thee for co-operation, and am determined to declare the truth at all fitting times and seasons, and no subject requires a more radical change than the misnamed marriages. [The gray mare peeps out here.] In conclusion, I assure you of my support, secret though it must be for the present. Did the majority by whom I am surrounded read this epistle, they would deem me mad indeed; but cautiously shall I endeavour to make known the truth to those fitted to receive it.—Yours," &c.

Of the general principles of Prometheanity, a few words may give an idea. "With what is called morality, the *Promethean* will but little trouble itself. Substantive love in the human being is the only morality it will acknowledge; while the morals of a creed, a nation, a sect, or a party, it will judge by the universal or real standard. The religion of the *Promethean* will be Communism, or love made practical upon earth; but this it will advocate after no finality

dogma, but according to the law of progress, eternally perfecting itself." * * * "The Universal Communitarian Association must succeed; it is founded on a basis superior to any other society of a similar tendency, and its tendency is of a kind so benevolent, so philanthropic, that the unconventional man cannot but be attracted to its circles, and feel the warmth of its interest. It does not stop short at negativism, as other societies do, but it proclaims at once a new common faith, and a new common world. It denies, indeed, the old church with its hateful priests; but it would rear the new temple with its lovely and scientific apostles. It repudiates, indeed, the false selfishness of individual possession; but it would establish the true selfishness of community of love, labour, and property. Such is the Universal Communitarian Society. Let the true and good, men and women, come forward and join it, form their groups of love, and arm their peaceful battalions."

So much for the "new evangely," which sayeth, in beautified terms, "We hail the democratic principle, because, as it is the principle of negative association, it therefore predicated of affirmative associativity, of the positive principle of community, and predicts, as with a prophet-lyre, of the future universality of governance, of the coming pantocracy of our globe." * * * We assert that man and woman are equal each to each. We are opposed to sex-legislation, as we are opposed to class-legislation. We, therefore, ask by the names of Mary Wolstonecroft and Charlotte Corday, for universal suffrage for woman and man, for unsexed Chartism. By this demand we stand or fall." Our Communists further demand "the constitution of a free and rational law of marriage and divorce," and "the audience of the selected apostles of Communism at the bars of the House of Commons, and other representative assemblies, that they may give an exposition of their several views, and of the theories and practices of the new common world."

Zoe, a "crayoning," is so deliciously worded, that we are again tempted into extract:

"Humbleness was brother
Unto poor Zoe, trailing on the ground
The low convolvulus bears precious flowers,
And she was hued with loveliness, another
Had not been her, in all the neighbouring bowers
No bloom was like her, her identity
Blushed on her cheek and lusted in her eye,
Intense as in her spirit, which sweet floated,
Flooding her form with mental arlette,
Touchingly fond, as does the sound love-noted,
Fill to o'erflowing the blown flagiolet,
With an excess of melody heart-throated,
Profuse and melting."

And then there is a memorial of the Central Communist Propaganda Society, signed "Barnby, president—Bird, secretary," and addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It mentions to his grace "the intility of the church, which supports kings, and is therefore averse to liberty," and the considerable extent of his income, which it kindly requests him to resign for the establishment of manufacturing and agricultural communes; whereupon Messrs. Barnby and Bird promise him a liberal allowance (say a hundred pounds a year), and the conversion of every church into a temple of science, and every priest into a scientific expounder (whether he knows any thing of science or not); the first example being set by the Archbishop in person. Other societarian wants supply a list, of which the following are specimens:—

"Community of sentiment, labour, and property.
Unitary architecture of habitation.
The marriage of the city and the country. [?]

Love through universality in ecclesiastics.
Medically prepared diet.
Absorption of the king and the priest in the patriarch.
New geographical division and nomination of the globe.
Universal fertilisation of the soil.
Introduction of medical agriculture.
Cultivation of the air.
Fertilisation of the ocean.
Security of aerial voyaging, and the government establishment of balloons.
Prevention of disease.
Prevention of thunderstorms, volcanic eruptions, and floods.
Prevention of improper celibacy.
Increase of population.
Fusion* of the varieties of the human species.
And, Increase of the human capacity in the power of creating circumstances." [11]

When these and a few other equally slight and trifling matters are attained, we may possibly return to the subject; and in the meantime have only to notice, that Mr. Goodwyn Barnby at the age of seventeen wrote a poem called "The Madhouse."

The Award of the Dean Forest Mining-Commissioners (under the Act of 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 23). By Thomas Sopwith, F.G.S. Pp. 208. London, J. Weale.

THIS volume is published by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and we anticipated, on taking it up, a mere dry detail, in legal and technical phraseology, of the provisions of the act, and of the names of the parties concerned in their holding, or of the new conditions imposed, together with rules and regulations for the future workings of the coal and iron mines of the Dean Forest, liable to royalty. And so it is, and usefully, and of great local interest: local in the position of the minerals, and of the resident licensees, or free miners; and yet general, as the list of the widely-spread holders testifies. But the preliminary observations of Mr. Sopwith have invested it with attraction, to a certain extent, to the antiquary, to the historian, and to the topographer. From records in the office of Woods and Forests he has given the practices, in ancient times, of the free miners, as regards the opening and working of mines, the carrying of coal and iron, &c., regulated and adjudicated by a court or jury of free miners, who met at the *Speech-House* in the centre of the forest. This building, or its remains, is to the present day, as also indeed several spots in the forest, highly attractive to the curious and to the lovers of nature in her luxuriant and wild beauty. But the mine-law orders, suited for the usages of the forest, custom of galing, &c., and applicable only to veins of a very limited depth, have become confused, and a hindrance to the working of the deep coal, the sinking of water-pits, and destroying all commercial enterprise. Hence, and because of the doubt of legal ownership, and its extent by virtue of a gale, a commission became necessary; and right well do they appear to have perfected their work, although beset with the difficulties of opposite powerful interests in the matters to be awarded. The work contains an index-map of the coal and iron district. But a series of enlarged plans, sixteen in number, forming a map of the Forest of Dean, 6 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, each plan shewing four square miles, and to be obtained separately, have been published. We have thus minutely mentioned these plans because of their great value as data; and in justice to Mr. Sopwith, whose model also of the forest and its subjacent mineral beds, deposited in the Museum of Economic Geology,

we have mentioned elsewhere in our present number.

Observations on the Admission of Medical Pupils to the Wards of Bethlem Hospital, for the purpose of Studying Mental Diseases. By John Webster, M.D. &c. Pamphlet, pp. 16. London, Brettell.

THERE can be no doubt as to the importance to the medical profession of studying mental diseases; but it is also an equally important question, how many evils might be entailed by a too free exposure of persons, especially females, so unfortunately circumstanced? Dr. Conolly, the well-known resident physician of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, proposes delivering a course of lectures on the subject; and if these, when possible, were illustrated practically, it would, perhaps, be the best and sufficiently efficient way of communicating the desirable information. It appears that at Bethlem three pupils only are allowed, and the expense is stated to be much beyond the pecuniary means of most medical students. This is a state of things that ought certainly to be remedied; but we are far from advocating unrestricted admission.

Natural History of Man. By James C. Prichard, M.D. F.R.S. London, H. Baillière.

THIS publication has now reached its fifth number, and it increases in interest and beauty of illustration as it progresses.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

WE have already announced that the meeting this year will be held at Manchester, on the 23d June. The general committee will meet on Wednesday, the 22d, at one P.M., for the election of sectional officers, and the despatch of business usually brought before that body. On this occasion, the report of the council, embodying their proceedings during the past year, will specially call attention to a plan which has been laid before them for occupying the late Royal Observatory in Richmond Park, for the purpose of experimental inquiries in physical science recommended by the Association.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 9.—Mr. Hamilton in the chair. 1. An extract of a letter from Captain Haines, dated Aden, April 9, was read. Despatches from Captain Haines had been brought to Aden by Lieut. Barker, I. N., who had accomplished the journey (from Ankober) in eighteen days' travelling. The officers composing the mission were in excellent health, and were daily gaining the confidence of the king (of Shoa). A commercial treaty had been ratified; and everything appeared in a prosperous way. Dr. Beke had proceeded to the southward, to explore the next province; he was well and hearty. It appears that the mouth of the Fooshas opens into the sea near the line. This Capt. Haines says he has long heard of, and has, in consequence, recommended that it be minutely explored. He further adds, that, when the service will admit of it, he intends to complete the trigonometrical survey of the Somali coast between Ras Felix and Berbara, entrusting this duty to Lieut. Christopher, I. N. Capt. Haines promises, moreover, to keep, during the warm season, a correct register of temperature; and concludes his letter by expressing his opinion, that Aden must eventually become a very important place.* Its rapid increase, he says, will

* Our conviction of this induced us to give in *Gazettes* Nos. 1306, 7, and 8, Captain Mignan's interesting account of this important station.—*Ed. L. G.*

tend to shew that it may hereafter be a mercantile emporium—in 1839 the population was 600, it is now more than 20,000.

2. A paper, by Mr. Beek, was then read, "On the valley of the Jordan." Mr. Beek was the first, in 1837, to draw attention to the depression of the Dead Sea, which he explored in company with Mr. G. H. Moore. Considering the present height of the source of the Jordan, and that a line from it to Akabah would afford a slope amply sufficient for carrying off the water of the river and its affluent torrents to the Red Sea, and considering also the present appearance of the Valley el Ghor,—Mr. Beek is of opinion, that the Jordan formerly flowed into the Red Sea; that its progress thither has been arrested by volcanic convulsions, which, while they formed the chasm now filled by the Dead Sea, upraised the ridge called El Saté. Mr. Beek quotes passages of Scripture in support of his opinion, which is in direct opposition to that of M. de Bertou.

3. The last paper of the evening was, an extract from a report of Capt. Harris, containing some account of Hurrur, as obtained from a native of Gooboorooah, a village near Aliu-amba. Hurrur is a place much resorted to by the surrounding tribes, especially in the dry season. To the north dwelt the tribe of the Googoorah, who are Mahomedans, and subject to the Essah Somaali; to the south, the tribe of Orgoobah Galla; and to the east, the Nooli and Alla Galla. The Galla are generally pagans, though there are a few Mahomedans among them. From Errur to Hurrur the road is stony, but level enough for guns on their carriages. The town of Hurrur itself may be said to be situated about 150 miles to the S.W. of Zeylah, in a verdant valley almost surrounded by hills; it has a wall round it of stone and mud, which is kept in good repair; its height is about 12 feet, and the thickness 3 feet, and is in circumference two hours' quick marching. There are five gates, through which different kafilahs enter and depart. The houses of the town are generally built of stone and whitewashed, and have flat roofs. The Emir, and a few of the principal people, have houses of two stories. There are numerous mosques, the principal of which is called El Juma; it has two tall minarets. The town is well supplied with water from many springs in its vicinity, but there are neither springs nor wells within the walls. The ruler of Hurrur governs with the title of Emir; the succession is hereditary, as is the case in Shoa. The male relatives of the reigning prince are all confined; it is said they are shut up in vaults, from which they are seldom allowed to emerge. Should the Emir, however, at any time need their services, they are released, and frequently preferred to situations of great trust; but on the slightest suspicion that they are plotting against the government, or should they become too popular, they are speedily sent back to their vaults. The military force of Hurrur is very small, consisting of from 150 to 200 matchlockmen, 100 cavalry armed with long spears, 60 spearmen on foot, and a few archers. Yet, insignificant as this force really is, the matchlockmen alone render it far superior to that of the neighbouring tribes, who have a great dread of fire-arms; they have not even a single matchlock in their possession. The Galla are, however, good horsemen, and frequently manage to surprise the Hurruri when least expected, though they have never been able to enter the town. The principal occupation of the people is tilling the soil, which produces coffee, wheat, millet, barley, &c.; they have also a variety of fruits and vegetables. 2,000 bales of coffee are

annually exported, and come to Europe as Mocha coffee. The dress of the people resembles that of Shoa. Hurrur may be considered a great commercial town. Large kafilahs arrive at and depart from it; the principal of which consists of about 2,000 camels. The language of the Hurruri bears an affinity to the Amharic; but they are said to use the Arabic character in their writings. The climate is similar to that of Shoa, but less cold.

The paper contained a great deal of valuable information on the routes and the courses of the rivers; but these we cannot report in detail, and they will not bear abridgment.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 16th. — Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, vice-president, in the chair. — A paper on accidents in coal-mines in Belgium, and the provident institutions there established for the relief of the sufferers, by C. R. Weld, Esq. was read. The report of the commissioners relative to the employment of children in mines recently laid before parliament, has brought to light so much suffering arising from bad treatment and accidents, that any course adopted in similar mines abroad for the relief of the workmen must be entitled to attentive consideration; and the object of the author of the paper was, to shew how far the above institutions have been instrumental in accomplishing the object in view. The number of mines in Belgium have considerably increased of late years; and the frequency of accidents, attended with loss of life and serious injury, led to the establishment of provident institutions for the relief of unfortunate miners, their widows, and children. From 1821 to 1840 inclusive, 1352 accidents occurred in the coal mines of Belgium, which caused 1710 deaths, and 882 injuries of a serious nature. Explosions of hydrogen gas are attended with the most fatal consequences. There were 104 accidents of this nature, attended with 438 deaths and 380 injuries. Thus, during these twenty years 1352 serious accidents occurred: 2592 individuals were either killed or severely wounded, which is equal to 129 annually, in a population amounting during these twenty years to about 28,000. The 1710 workmen who perished had, however, wives and children left destitute; and calculating them at four times the number of those who were killed, it appears that 6840 individuals suffered from misfortunes arising from working the mines. The various provinces were endowed with provident institutions in 1839 and 1840, and their statutes sanctioned by royal decree: their organisation is similar in the five sub-divisions of the coal-fields; and the governors of the provinces, the president of the administrative commissions, the chief engineer or his delegate, constitute by law part of the commission. The commissions are composed of shareholders and master workmen; and these draw up an annual report of their administration. The amount of pensions is not fixed, but varies according to the necessities of individuals to be relieved. Widows of labourers who have lost their lives by accidents, the father and mother who have been supported by them, receive a life-pension, as also workmen who have been maimed and are incapacitated from working by accidents. Independent of this assistance, which is called ordinary, the administrative commissions are authorised to distribute extraordinary assistance to the parents of sufferers having no claim to a pension, when they are in want, as well as to old and infirm workmen and maimed labourers, though not incapable of working. The funds of the institutions are composed of—1. a per centage of the

wages of the workmen; 2. subscriptions from the companies; 3. grants and subsidies from government; 4. donations and legacies from private individuals. The workmen contribute $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their wages, and the companies supply an amount equal to that made up by their workmen. Independent of the assistance afforded by the institutions, the administrative commissioners are empowered to grant sums for the education of the children of associated workmen. Thus the institution, in providing for the moral wants of the rising generations, contributes to ameliorate the condition of the future miner; and the advantages are not limited to the providing of physical wants alone. The grants voted by the legislature have inclined undecided companies in favour of the association; and rather than be exposed by remaining isolated to all the consequences resulting from accidents, they are interested to take a part in the association. At present the majority of companies have joined the institutions, as will be seen by the following table:

	FIRMS.		No. OF WORKMEN.		TOTAL.	
	Associated.	Not-associated.	Associated.	Not-associated.	Companies.	Workmen.
Prov. of Hainaut . .	90	45	22,140	3,495	135	25,635
Prov. of Namur . .	33	27	878	987	60	1,865
Prov. of Liege . . .	63	46	8,389	2,613	109	11,002
Total . . .	186	118	31,407	7,095	304	38,502

Thus, among 304 companies, 186 of the most important support the institutions; and of 38,502 miners, 31,407, or 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, are employed by companies in connexion with the institutions. The legislative grants have tended to the success of the institutions; for however extensive may be their resources, yet they are not in a situation to dispense with legislative assistance without difficulty. In September 1841 the institution of the district of Mons had granted assistance to the amount of 15,235*fr.*; the institution in the district of Charleroy, 12,630*fr.*; and the institution of Liege, 15,000*fr.*, annually.

On the conclusion of this paper, a return of accidents in the mines of Lord Egerton, during three years ending 1841, was read; from which it appears, that out of 1603 miners, of whom 144 were females, 11 adults were killed, and 50 injured; 8 young persons killed, and 15 injured; and 4 children killed, and 13 injured: forming a total of 101 persons killed and injured; of these 42 were married, and had 109 children.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

May 6. — Mr. J. E. Gray, president, in the chair. Specimens of new British plants were exhibited: *Dicranium spurium*, *Leskea pulvinata*, *Desmidium Swartzii*, and *D. musciforme*. The following specimens were presented: *Jungermannia stellatifera*, *Gymnostomum Hornschianum*, *Jungermannia voluta*, *J. Lyoni* and *J. Hutchinsiae*. The paper read was "On the structure of the seed of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, or common French bean," illustrated by drawings of four figures:—1. The partition of the legume with seed about one-fourth grown: 2. Face of a similar seed and hilum: 3. Transverse section of a similar seed highly magnified: 4. Longitudinal section of the same. The several parts represented were the external and internal cellular substance of the legume and its vessels; the placenta, the funis (usually so called), the transparent tissue, the testa, the mesosperm, the endopleura, the nutrient

vessels of the seed, the nucleus, the micropyle, the entrance of the nutrient vessels, the fissure in the testa, the carunculus, the hilum, the spindle-shaped expansion, and various appearances of junction. The paper contained the results of observations which the author had endeavoured to render as accurate and intelligible as possible, giving the terms and views of M. de Candolle, which regard the spermatophytes as composed of three distinct legumes. A brief analysis would not convey an idea of the researches detailed in the paper, which was accompanied, moreover, by extracts from the "Organographie de Physiologie végétale" of M. de Candolle, bearing on the subject. We therefore merely give the title and somewhat of the contents of the communication.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

May 17. (First Anniversary.) — This society sprung from a meeting of chemists and druggists to oppose Mr. Hawes' medical reform bill, and has in a single year made vast progress. It numbers 14 life members, 982 members, and 976 associates. Its receipts of the year amounted to 5,165*l.*, and its expenditure to 1,147*l.*, leaving a balance of 4,018*l.* The report stated, that, at an interview with the home-secretary, the council had been assured that no measures affecting chemists and druggists should be brought before parliament without due notice being given to the president of the Pharmaceutical Society.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, May 14, 1842.
Academy of Sciences: sitting of May 9. — M. Babinet communicated that he had on the 2d of May, about nine o'clock in the evening, at Paris, observed rain during a clear sky, but not sufficiently abundant to mark the ground. This, together with M. Noirfontaine's relation last sitting, made three instances of the same phenomena within ten days. With reference to this subject, M. Arago pointed out the necessity of observing carefully all the attendant circumstances of the phenomenon, — whether there was any wind, whether the drops fell vertically, whether they were saline, impregnated with other matter, or containing foreign substances, &c.

M. Séguier gave an account of experiments which he had made, together with M. Pibert, with a view to test the qualities attributed by M. Papadopoulos to a kind of felt, which he conceived would be serviceable for military clothing. M. Séguier and Pibert agreed with the inventor, that this felt is not pierced through by a pistol-ball fired at three paces, or even with the muzzle close to the material. Several balls, thus fired, remained in the interior of the tissue, the thickness of which is some centimetres only. Further experiments were, however, invited before the Academy should come to a vote on the subject.

M. Sandras, in his and in the name of M. Bouchardat, read researches on digestion, and sought to deduce from them a new theory of this function. The memoir was committed for report.

M. Léon Dufour read extracts from his work relating to the anatomy of dipterous insects, gave a rapid sketch of the organisation of the fly, gnats, &c., and shewed their wonderful connexion with animals considered of a higher order of formation.

M. Bonafons forwarded some samples of maize, of a species little known, that is cultivated in the gardens of Turin. The ear is long, and it is distinguished by the form of the grain,

which terminates in points bent back. Hence it has been given the name "*Zea rostrata*." M. Payen remarked that this species of maize was cultivated on the Jura; it is ripened earlier than the common kind, and it is acknowledged, besides, to possess other advantages.

M. Gautier de Claubry announced, that by submitting alcohol, drop by drop, to the action of organic acids at a high temperature, ethers in abundance are immediately obtained. Oxalic, succinic, benzoic, and citric ether have been produced in this way. Hitherto these ethers have only been formed by the aid of strong mineral acids, which are dispensed with in M. Gautier de Claubry's process; heating the organic acids being sufficient for their conversion to ethers.

M. Lassaigue addressed remarks on the power which different kinds of sugar, and several other principles, of themselves neutral, possess to dissolve, in the presence of alkalis, certain metallic oxides. He has established the following propositions:—

1. A certain number of principles, of themselves neutral, extracted from vegetables, such as the different kinds of sugar, possess the property of rendering soluble in water, by means of alkalis, several hydrated metallic oxides.

2. Many of the resulting compounds are of the like colour with that of the solution of the salts of the same oxides.

3. The soluble compounds may be assimilated to the soluble salts, in which the organic matter probably plays the part of an acid.

4. Among these compounds, those which have the deutoxide of copper for their base are destroyed by degrees spontaneously, or by the direct application of heat. In this reaction the deutoxide of copper is brought back to the state of protoxide, which is separated either in combination with water, or in an anhydrous state, according to the concentration of the solution.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 11.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—J. L. Fulford, W. Joy, J. F. Pownall, Trin. Coll.; R. H. Tiliard, St. John's College; R. Ferguson, Pemb. College; T. R. Dickinson, C. Smith, Magdalen College.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. M. Birch, A. Hume, H. Kirwan, King's College; R. B. Collier, P. R. Hammond, J. H. Henderson, M. S. Suckling, J. R. Holligan, Trin. College; R. G. Maule, St. John's College; R. F. Burman, Caius College; R. L. Koe, Christ's College; N. Gream, Magdalen College.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

May 12.—Mr. L. Hayes Petit in the chair. After the usual preliminary business, the papers read were of so interesting a description as to excite more than usual attention. A curious dish, and another utensil of metal, found at Cairo, were exhibited by the Rev. J. R. T. Leiden. The former was explained to be a vessel for performing charms. It has apparently some of the signs of the zodiac in its finely wrought pattern; and the inner edge, round the rim, bears a Cufic inscription. The latter, we believe, is of Indian extraction, but its use is not easily defined.

The first paper read was by Mr. J. Bonomi, on a faithful and elegant drawing, by Mr. J. Cory, of the four principal inscriptions on the obelisk of the Atmeidan of Constantinople, presented by Mr. Cory.

Mr. Cory describes this monument as being about 50 feet high, and 8 feet wide at its base. He also remarks that each face of the obelisk is occupied by a vertical column of hieroglyphics, surmounted by a square compartment, containing a representation of the king offering to the god. Above this again, on the sloping sides of the apex of the obelisk, is a representation of the god embracing the king.

The hieroglyphics accompanying these representations being too distant from the eye to be accurately copied, Mr. Cory, very judiciously, confined his attention to the inscription below them, which, from the size of the characters and their comparative nearness, could be more perfectly made out.

The various accounts I have examined respecting the history of this obelisk, (Mr. Bonomi observed,) leave me still in doubt when and by whom it was brought to Constantinople, though in all probability the great founder of the eastern capital, not only removed it from Egypt, but also erected it in its former situation (the 5th region), where, according to some authors, it was thrown down by an earthquake. It is, however, beyond a doubt, from a Greek and Latin inscription on the pedestal, that it was erected on its present site by order of the Emperor Theodosius the Great.

From Mr. Cory's estimate of the proportions of this obelisk, and from the abrupt termination of the vertical columns of hieroglyphics, there is reason to believe that little more than half of the original monument has been preserved.

The hieroglyphics exhibit in their arrangement the particular style that belongs to that golden period of Egyptian history (Thothmes III.), to which also the name leads us to refer his monument.

My friend, Mr. Birch, has prepared a translation of the hieroglyphics; but as the importance of this document, affording, as it does, a kind of tangible evidence of an event nowhere else positively recorded, may not at first sight be apparent, I will beg permission to say a few words on the subject.

As bearing in a most remarkable manner on the event recorded on the obelisk of the Atmeidan, viz. the conquest of Mesopotamia under Thothmes III., I will quote a passage in the book of Numbers, chap. xxii., where it is recorded that Balak sent messengers to Balaam 'to Pethor, which is by the river of the land of the children of the people.' And in Deuteronomy, where the transaction is again alluded to, chap. xxiii. ver. 4, the inspired writer has not omitted to describe, by the same word [עֲרֵי] which is found on this interesting fragment, the province or country in which was situated the residence of the prophet Balaam, as if to distinguish the Pethor of Mesopotamia from some other city of that name, which probably existed in the country the Israelites had just abandoned, and with which they were hereafter to have frequent communication.*

The existence of a city, at the time of the exodus, in the heart of Mesopotamia, bearing an Egyptian name (Pet-hor), is a fact which, without further information, might have been difficult to explain, but which becomes perfectly intelligible when regarded as one of the traces left behind by a victorious Egyptian invader. And again, the Egyptian conquest of Mesopotamia, of which the inscription on the obelisk would alone have afforded insufficient evidence, is placed almost beyond a doubt, when considered in connexion with the text above quoted.†

* It is a curious fact, that the Jews of Egypt retain by tradition, and use in their communications with each other, the ancient Egyptian names for the provinces and towns of that country.

† This conquest of Mesopotamia must have taken

The object of the present notice has been, to shew the probable connexion between the two facts; and to illustrate by this new historical coincidence the importance of monumental research, and the value of the testimony afforded, particularly by those of Egypt, which can never be fully appreciated till all the points on which they can be brought to bear, either directly or indirectly, have been thoroughly investigated.

The paper by Mr. Birch, referred to in the foregoing, was then read, and offered an analysis of this obelisk-inscription, which has attracted so much learned notice in the Hippodrome at Constantinople, which is the more important, as it is (although of no great length) one of the few documents with which we are acquainted relating to the history of Thothmes III., or Moeris. Mr. B. says:—

"From the adorations which this monarch is represented paying at the temple of Samelch, in Nubia, to the Ethiopian divinity Pot-on, and the early king Amounemhe III., it is evident that this temple must have been built by the authority of this king, and that his influence must have extended there; while, from the tablets of Sarabout el Kadem, and at Evadi Magara, one of which is dated in his thirteenth year, or that of his mother, Amounsi, it is equally clear that he had extended the limits of the empire beyond the shores of the Red Sea. But the obelisk of the Hippodrome announces, under the metaphorical language in which it is couched, a conquest extending to Mesopotamia, which he had blockaded, or entered, by means of a fleet. Both Herodotus and Diodorus pass over the conquests of this monarch, and allude to the magnificent works with which he decorated Egypt, as the labyrinth and the lake; and the additions made to the northern propylea of the great temple of Phthah (Hephaistos) at Memphis; but this obelisk is the solitary record of a military and naval expedition on the northern frontier, which it was probably erected to the god Amoun-ra, at Thebes, to record; while the obelisk of St. Giovanni del Laterano at Rome informs us, that the same king had also conquered the races of Phut or Libya.

The distinct testimony both of Herodotus and Diodorus is, that Sesostrius (Rhameses III.) was the first who employed ships of war for the purposes of conquest: *ἔπειτ' εἰς μὲν τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ἀπέστειλε στόλων νέων τετρακοσίους, πρῶτος τῶν ἐγχωρίων μακρὰ σκάφη ναυπηγησάμενος* (Diod. ii. 2):—"he then," asserts the one, "despatched an expedition of four hundred ships to the Red Sea, being the first of the native (monarchs) who employed ships of war;" while Herodotus affirms: *τὸν ἕλεγον ὡς πρῶτον μὲν πολλοὺς μακροὺς δμηθέντας ἐκ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου, τοὺς παρὰ τὴν ἐρυθρὴν θάλασσαν κατοικημένους καταστρέφειν*,—"and the priests asserted that he was the first who, sailing forth in ships of war, subdued those (nations) who inhabited the shores of the Erythraean sea." Now, to reconcile this statement with that on the obelisk of the Hippodrome, it would be necessary to suppose that the range of conquest made by the monarch had prolonged itself along the coast of Syria, known to the Egyptians under the name of Sharo, through the regions of the Polosto, or Philistae, and the nation called by the Egyptians the Toshir, or the red land, probably the Phœnice, of which this term may be a translation, till, branching inwards, the victorious armies of Egypt had

place at least 100 years before the exodus. See "Chronological Inquiry into the Ancient History of Egypt," (by the late J. F. Cory).

arrived at what is styled on the obelisk in question, "the great waters of Naharina," the Biblical name for Mesopotamia; and that having constructed a fleet upon the Euphrates, he might have sailed downwards to the subjugation of the horns, or extreme points, of that country. If, however, the expression of the obelisk is intended to a naval expedition through the Erythrean sea to the mouth of the Euphrates, it is evident that this monument deprives Ramses the Third of the renown of being the first who had passed the true Red Sea, and that Herodotus must have either been misinformed, or some of the successes of previous monarchs been attributed to the great conqueror, although I am disposed to think that the exploits of the great Ramses really belong to an individual king.

The lower part of the inscription is deficient throughout; and the conciseness of an ideographic language renders some of the inscription difficult to seize.

We regret that our want of hieroglyphic types puts it out of our power to do justice to this very ancient and very interesting historical inquiry; but we shall probably return to it in our next.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geograph. (anniversary meeting), 1 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Linnean (anniversary meeting), 1 P.M.; Medical and Chirurg., 8 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8 P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Medico-Botan., 8 P.M.; Microscopical, 8 P.M.; Aborigines' Protection Society, 8 P.M.
Thursday.—Royal, 8 P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Soc. of Literature, 4 P.M.; Numismatic, 7 P.M.
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

No. 96. *Otters and Salmon.* E. Landseer, R.A.—Mr. Landseer has seven pictures in the Exhibition. In this the animals are painted to the life, but their mangling act does not form an agreeable subject, and the background is hard, and away from nature. The water, indeed, is more like marble than a liquid element. 98. *The Highland Shepherd's Home,* has all the accessories executed with the fidelity of a Flemish master; but (another but) the child does not appear to be correctly drawn, so that the inferior parts of the picture are better than its principal objects. 141. *Ziva,* a badger dog, &c., with a monkey, a clever and humorous piece, full of spirit. 145. *A pair of Brazilian Monkeys,* the property of her Majesty, and employed upon a superb pine. They are the prettiest of marmozets, and their facsimile, like the originals, quite a royal toy. 255. *Breeze,* a retriever, &c., with a white hare and a black-cock, all true to nature, and skilfully done. 266. *Eos,* a favourite greyhound of Prince Albert, H. R. H. being represented by his hat, gloves, and cane, painted to perfection. The dog is forcibly drawn, and there is something whimsical in the association, as if he had taken off his hat and gloves, and did not need his stick (which he had cut) for a run. 431. *The Sanctuary,* for sentiment and chiaro-scuro, one of the finest pictures that ever emanated from the easel of this distinguished artist. A lone deer has swum across a lake to an island sanctuary, and just reached the shallow on shore in safety. The lucid water is dripping from his sides, and the whole expression of the beautiful creature is touching in the extreme. He has startled some wild-fowl from among the rushes and

weeds, and they take to flight in the line-shape which (though they do not and cannot take it, as here, at their rise) they invariably assume as they proceed through the air, giving animation to an expanse which is otherwise treated pictorially with a degree of skill not equalled by any former production of the artist within our recollection. It is truly an admirable work.

No. 27. *Portrait of Lady Haddo.* Mrs. W. Carpenter.—An exceedingly pretty portrait, which exhibits all the grace, refinement, and delicacy of Mrs. Carpenter's pencil. An ornament to our school as a female artist, the same lady gives us 122, *Children of D. Baillie, Esq.,* a sweet family group; and 374, 465, and 555, three other very clever likenesses. Nos. 38, 159, 301, 310, 388, and 442, A. Geddes, A.—Mr. Geddes makes a good figure this year, and we rejoice to see the promise which we hailed in his earlier performances coming thus to fruition. *The Interior,* 38, is pretty, though cloudy; and 159, *A Greek Girl preparing for the toilette,* a very pleasing composition. But our higher admiration is offered to 310, *Hagar,* a head of the most affecting interest and beauty. It appeals at once to the heart; and 388, *The Jewess,* is a companion, as a painting well worthy to be so, though it has not the feeling and pathos of *Hagar.* The other two are excellent portraits.

No. 9. *Interior of a Church in Spain,* picturesque, rich, and admirable; 184. *Thebes;* 228. *Convent on Mount Sinai;* 457. *Remains of the Temple of Koum Ombos, Upper Egypt;* 525. *Petra;* are subjects which delight the eye and elevate the mind of the beholder. There is a moral grandeur and religious awe about them, which shew that the heart, as well as the masterly hand, of the painter, is in their impressive forms, which speak of the ruins of empires and the vicissitudes of nations. Need we add the name of David Roberts to this eulogy? No one else has ever given, or can give, such interest to such scenes.

No. 74. *Portrait of G. Wilbraham, Esq.* Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A.—A solid picture in the president's known style; who has also a whole-length of the Speaker, 118, which appears to us to be too theatrical, and, in other respects, not up to Sir Martin's mark. 125. *The Bishop of Sodor and Man;* 179. *Countess Brownlow;* and 300. *C. Hampden Turner, Esq.,* the last by far the best and most striking of the president's portraits this year, and well worthy of his position in the arts and high reputation.

No. 91. *The Ford.* W. Mulready, R.A.—The only contribution of Mr. Mulready to this exhibition, and though not equal to some of his preceding works, still an excellent specimen of his skill and talent.

No. 201. *The Battle of Preston-Pans.*—W. Allan, R.A.—Also a solitary contribution, but a picture containing the value of many pictures in one. Mr. Allan has taken the death of Col. Gardiner as the principal incident, and made all the *melé* subservient to this event. The flight of the English dragoons and the brave stand made by the infantry; the advance of Prince Charles and the Duke of Perth, and of the second line of the highlanders led by the son of Rob Roy, are also leading features in the design, which is varied by individual action and personal combats. The whole is skilfully arranged, and not only the general effects but all the details well managed. The groups might, as we have observed, be separate pictures; but they are so finely composed and combined in the mass, that we feel as if the abstraction of one would be a heavy loss to the canvass. This

is one of the historical class which does honour to the Exhibition and our national school.

(To be continued.)

WATER-COLOUR GALLERY.

No. 2. *Hotel de Ville, Brussels.* S. Prout.—One of those old-time pieces of architecture, in the copying of which Mr. Prout excels. 74. *Ulm, Bavaria,* is another, with still more picturesque features; and 119, *Abbeville;* 163, *Ferrara, &c.,* all most pleasing specimens of the artist's hand.

Nos. 7, 19, 37, 56, &c. a number of views, landscapes, and composition, by J. Varley. We class them together because there is a continual and great resemblance throughout them all. The trees have generally the same dark umbrage, the skies the same deep red, and the atmosphere the same tone of mingled colouring and light and shadow. *Ex uno disce omnes.* They are very pleasing to the eye, but they are not natural.

216. *The Wedding.* Mrs. Seyffarth.—A well-told tale of the sacrifice of youthful beauty to wealth and splendour. The aged bridegroom, with his equipage seen outside; the father and mother of the victim; her little brothers and sisters; and her desponding lover,—are all delineated with a genuine feeling for character and situation. The touching old ballad is realised by the composition, which is farther painted in a crisp and Watteau-like manner.

PANORAMA OF CABUL.

The promptitude and skill with which Mr. Burford has bestowed the labour needed for the production of this interesting panorama deserve the highest praise. It is beautifully painted. On the one side lies the city of Cabul, with the too famous Bala Hissar; on the other, groups of Dost Mahomed and Akbar Khan in all the varied panoply of eastern costume, surrounded by the court, giving audience to Russian and English envoys (poor Sir A. Burnes, a good likeness), horses prancing round, and natives of several castes, finely portrayed. In the distance the Hindoo Kosh raise their stupendous heads—the rugged and dangerous passes are visible in their clefts—and below lies the fatal plains and rising grounds on which calamity overwhelmed the British force. Nothing could be produced in this style of art so likely to attract and rivet the sympathies of the public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Roberts's Sketches in the Holy Land, &c. Part II. Lithographed by L. Haghe; with historical and descriptive Notices by the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D. Moon.

The embellishments of this magnificent work continue to fill the mind with emotions at once elevated and affecting. Never did works of art speak more potently to the soul than these noble emanations of Roberts' pencil. They represent not merely the feelings of the artist, but of the man and Christian, as if inspired by the recollections associated with the subjects. We want language to do them justice.

The Ladies' Flower-Garden of Ornamental Perennials. No. V. By Mrs. Loudon. London, W. Smith.

The fragile but beautifully coloured *Poppay* shews well in a group of *Argemone grandiflora*, *Macleya cordata*, and other brilliant exotics; in another plate, the simpler *Epimedium*, *Leontice*, *Jeffersonia*, and *Diphylleia*, make a pretty bouquet; and a third is splendid with *Nymphaea* of various kinds.

Views of Blenheim Palace. By C. W. Radclyffe. Oxford, J. Wyatt and Son.

LITHOGRAPHED by Day and Haghe, and in excellent style. The architectural views and interiors are well and distinctly traced out with full effect, although in a free and sketchy way; but the landscapes in the same, or perhaps rather more finished manner, are still more beautiful, and do equal credit to Mr. Radclyffe's taste and the engraver's skill.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S SOIRÉE.

THE second of these delightful *réunions*, on Saturday last, was as brilliantly attended as the first; and the hospitality displayed was equally liberal. We record the event, and recur to the occasions, in order to give our warm praise to Mr. Sopwith's models of the coal-districts and measures of the Forest of Dean, and of the Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy (South Wales) mineral basins, exhibited alternately. A large model of the former, we find, by Mr. Sopwith's work, noticed in our present Number, is deposited in the Museum of Economic Geology. The latter represented a surface-extent of four square miles, with the undulations, elevations, and depressions, mountains and valleys of subsidence or of elevation, accurately modelled to a scale of six chains to the inch; a division of the model longitudinally with the run of the coal shewed its dip, and transversely the horizontal arrangement of the beds; by the removal of successive layers the whole extent and allocation of the seams were disclosed, their thickness, their croppings out, &c., from the lowest characteristic *underclay* to the working of the uppermost veins; also the portions already exhausted, &c. We remember seeing similar models by Mr. Sopwith at Newcastle in 1838; and in our report of the proceedings of the British Association spoke highly of their construction. The present appear to be more highly finished than those then exhibited. There was also on the table at Lord Northampton's an ingenious instrument, invented by Mr. Sopwith, called an "*isograph*," consisting of a connected series of rulers, by which, by a simple, mechanical movement, geometrical plans could be transferred into isometrical projections. A gauge and a concentric movement of the ruler on the pivot ensured accuracy of transfer.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FLOWER AND THE RUIN.

WHAT charm in this dark ruin,
What pity canst thou find,
That thou, sweet flower, art wooing
The breeze to blow more kind?
Its rugged walls frown lonely
Where old friends used to meet;
All fled, fond flower—thou only
Art still unchang'd and sweet!
Our thoughts, that tears awaken
O'er friends that ne'er return—
How many hearts forsaken,
Like you dark ruin mourn!
Yet though their fate hath bound them
With many a chain of ill,
Some human flower twines round them,
Midst ruin loves them still.

CHARLES SWAIN.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Saturday Cerito made her first appearance, in the *divertissement* of *L'Éleve d'Amour*, prolonged by herself into a ballet by the introduction of dances from other pieces, and some new *pas*. If the English public are not perfect judges of very fine music,

there is no lack of understanding on the subject of bounding steps, pirouettes, elasticity of movement, brief and gauzy dresses, and the display of form. The Cerito was a triumph—the audience were absolutely enraptured: mind may be admired on the stage, but give us legs for supreme victory over the excited and amazed human faculties of an enlightened theatre. Guy Stephan was also very successful, and very much applauded. By and by she too bids fair to lead nations into mad enthusiasm, like an Elsie in America, or a Taglioni or Cerito in *Grande Bretagne*.

Drury Lane.—On Wednesday, we rejoice to say, Mr. Eliason's benefit was a bumper. Few theatrical personages merit more of public kindness; and his misfortunes have only enhanced the claim of his talents. After *Hamlet* there was a good concert; and Eliason's own concerto was admirably played.

English Opera House.—Even before the announced accession of talent to this theatre, to whose company Harley, O. Smith, and Mrs. Humby, are about to be added, we must acknowledge a very various and pleasant evening's entertainment which we enjoyed on Wednesday. Five light and amusing pieces were well performed. *The Pictureque and Beautiful*,—in which Messrs. Granby, A. Wigan, and Walter Lacy, cleverly sustained the comic parts, Mr. Barker sang very sweetly, and Miss Fairbrother both looked and acted most agreeably,—was the first coup. It was followed by *Olympic Revels*, in which Pandora was personated by Mrs. H. P. Grattan (more familiar to us under another name), who displayed much of Vestris' spirit, and not a little of Vestris' voice. She seems to be greatly improved since we saw her on other boards. J. Bland's *Jupiter* is acknowledged to be king of mock-heroic gods. Miss Murray's *Mercury* is very captivating; and all the other characters are adequately sustained. Thirdly, we had *Enthusiasm*, a short, bustling, and merry burlesque, in which F. Matthews is in high feather, and Miss Jane Mordaunt getting pleasingly forward in her profession. Fourthly, the *Sylphide*. Miss Ballin a graceful and touching heroine; Gilbert equally good in *Donald*; Garden no less so in the burlesque *Christie*; and the dances by these, and by Master and Miss Marshall, and the other coryphées, all performed in a manner far superior to the usual style of the English stage. It was much applauded throughout; and the *Irish Tutor* was almost superfluous to conclude the sufficient theatrical gratifications of the night.

St. James's Theatre.—Dobler the Magician.—The German artist, who now astonishes the public at the St. James's Theatre, and whose performances are so much admired, is a native of Austria, and settled at Vienna. At a very early age he displayed a love for natural philosophy, and its application to amusement; and the encouragement which he met with in private parties led him further to cultivate his talent, and to exhibit on the stages of Vienna. Afterwards he visited Italy, France, Prussia, Saxony, and Russia, acquiring fresh fame wherever he went. He is now about 32 years of age. He generally begins his performances with lighting, by one pistol-shot, 200 candles to illuminate the stage, which never fails to elicit the applause of the spectators. The conclusion consists of the distribution of numberless nose-gays to ladies and gentlemen from an empty old hat, to prove which, he shews it, turns it, tramples on it. By a pistol-shot you see him fix

two silk handkerchiefs to the ceiling, near the large chandelier, where they continue to hang, and by another pistol-shot he brings them down. This would seem to realise the feat of Munchausen, who tells us that, travelling in a winter, when snow lay mountains high, he had tied his horse to the top of a steeple, but that during the night the snow had melted away, the horse hanging in a perilous position, from which he had freed it by one pistol-shot. Mr. Dobler further fills a bottle with pure water, and serves, out of it, the spectators with different sorts of wine—claret, port, and champagne. He requests a gentleman to point the dial of a clock to a particular hour, and to keep the hour secret. Nobody knows it except this gentleman, not Mr. Dobler himself, who, however, to ascertain and communicate it, commands two other clocks to point to the same hour; they do so, and the public see the hands moving, without any body touching them. In the performance of "*the miraculous washing*," as it is termed in the playbills, the artist borrows eight or ten handkerchiefs, puts them in a basin, and pours water on them. They become thus thoroughly wet; but he immediately returns them dry and ironed to their owners, which supersedes the services of a washerwoman, who nevertheless makes her appearance from out a huge basket, nobody being aware when or how she got into it, or that she was at all on the stage. The performance of "*the gipsy's wonder-kitchen*," consists in pigeons being put into a kettle filled with boiling water. They remain in it for some time, as if to be dressed for dinner, but are not affected by the heat, and come out uninjured, taking their flight into the theatre among the spectators. Altogether the two acts occupy two hours, from eight till ten o'clock, and are interspersed with music. Many visitors may not be acquainted with the German language, which Mr. Dobler is in the habit of using, as he comments upon his performances; but all see what passes before them, and will find plentiful entertainment in the sight.

On Tuesday the Misses Pelzer gave a concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, in which they were aided by several favourite vocalists. The performances of these young ladies on the guitar, concertina, and pianoforte, was such as to call for our praise. Their efforts were rewarded by warm applause from a very crowded audience.

Thalberg's first Concert, at Willie's Rooms, on Friday 13th.—We have so frequently given our warmest praise to this accomplished pianist, that little is left for us but to reiterate our expressions of delight at his magnificent performances; and therefore, to avoid repetition, we only say, for the present occasion, that his *new grand studio* was most highly effective, and met with the most marked applause from a very numerous audience. Eminent instrumental performers are rife amongst us. What a galaxy of talent and of genius do the programmes of a single season's concerts in London display! and still, season after season, are new names being added to the list. Prominent for 1842 stands Signor Cavallini. This we have intimated before; and yet his clarionet fantasia on Friday was so amazingly fine, that we are led again to trumpet his fame. The principal vocalists were Madame Heinfetter and Herr Stauidl. The former was not in good voice, or she miscalculated the size of the room: the latter sang "*Der Wanderer*" with exquisite taste. His voice is truly splendid. With these, and other able assistants, Thalberg's concert gave entire satisfaction.

VARIETIES.

The Queen's Ball, which caused such a stir in the upper circles, and produced so brilliant an effect, is, we are glad to hear, not likely to pass off as the mere pageant of a day, without a lasting record. Among the *foremost* contributors to its effect, in the way of arranging costumes, the name of Mr. Planché must be honourably mentioned; and we learn that he alone was admitted to the Throne-room, as a spectator of the splendour he had so successfully laboured to produce. Her Majesty, we hear, has requested all her guests to preserve their habits and devices till accurate drawings can be made of them for engraving; and to Mr. Planché will be confided the task, for which he is so competent, of writing the letter-press descriptions of these national, historical, chivalrous, and other adoptions of characteristic fancy.

The Egyptian Mummy.—We lost an evening on Wednesday by attending at Exeter Hall, and learning that the mummy had made some objection to being publicly unrolled at that appointed time, upon which account (and, it is said, at the joint request of Prince Albert) the ceremony was postponed.

Dubourg's Mechanical Museum has recently reopened with several novelties. Amongst the new groups are, the christening of the Prince of Wales, and the conference of Sir G. Bremer, and other of H. M. officers, with the Chinese authorities at Chusan. The mechanism by which the figures are put into action, the eyes especially resembling life, is exceedingly ingenious. The exhibition well deserves a visit.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens have opened in grand force for the summer, and distinguished the Whitsun holidays with good concerts, fireworks, and the "Girandola" at dusk, of which we have only to say, it is well worth a visit. The animals, too, are in fine condition, and the Gardens fitted up with new accommodations, much to the enjoyment of persons of every respectable class.

Horticultural Gardens.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the first fête, on Saturday, with their presence. The exhibition was a very gay one, and fully attended.

The South London Floricultural Society made a beautiful show of flowers, especially heaths and azaleas, at the first exhibition for the season at Kennington on Tuesday. Our gardens, indeed, begin now to put forth their charms; and the variety of lovely plants which are every year added to our flora, render them ten times more seductive than they were only some ten years ago.

Amateur Artists' Society.—The last of the conversazioni for the present season took place at Mr. Antrobus's (Strand) on Wednesday week; on which evening, ladies being invited gave much additional interest to the meeting. We need not repeat how much such associations are calculated to encourage a love of art.

Royal encouragement of Art.—We see by the *Gateshead Observer*, that M. Lister of Newcastle, long eminent in the north for his collections of fine paintings and articles of *vertu*, has recently sold to her Majesty a remarkable piece of plate, richly ornamented with rubies, pearls, and turquoises, of which the queen was pleased to express her great admiration. Such works belong to an age and school of great beauty. From the same spirited dealer Prince Albert acquired a very fine undoubted sword of the time of Edward III., whom His Royal Highness so recently represented in courtly revel; and another about the time of Henry V.

Goodall Monument.—Mr. Weekes has been selected to execute this memorial.

Woollett, the eminent Engraver.—An interesting appeal has been made to the lovers of the fine arts, on behalf of the last surviving daughter of this bright ornament of our native school, who is 69 years of age, and almost destitute, owing to the failure of the firm of Hurst, Robinson, and Co., and other unforeseen casualties. The object is, to raise a small annuity to sustain her for the brief remainder of life; and eight or ten most respectable and humane gentlemen have offered to take charge of the subscriptions: among them are Mr. S. Cartwright, of Old Burlington Street; Mr. W. Ellis, M.P., of Cadogan Place; Mr. R. H. Giraud, of Furnival's Inn; Mr. J. Noble, of Gloucester Place, Portman Square; and several individuals connected with mercantile affairs in the city.

A tribute to the memory of the late John Lander, the African traveller, having been determined upon by his friends and the admirers of his intrepid and estimable character, they propose to erect, by subscription, a monument over his remains in the Kensal Green Cemetery; and Messrs. W. Brockedon, W. Jerdan, J. Murray, and T. W. Pullen, have formed themselves into a committee to forward the above object. The subscriptions will be received by Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street; and Messrs. Jackson and Knill, London Bridge Wharf, during the ensuing two months.

Count Las Cases, the companion of Buonaparte at St. Helena, and the author of the accounts respecting his residence there, died at Passy on Monday last.

The Niger Expedition.—As we feared, Capt. W. Allen had sailed from Ascension for the Niger before any orders from home could arrive to stop the Expedition. The accounts from the settlement were of a nature to require very prompt measures to rescue the colonists from the pressure of the surrounding population and their faithless barbarian chiefs; and Capt. Allen lost no time in proceeding to their aid. He proposes to ascend the river, we believe, with the Wilberforce and Soudan, no farther than their location, and to bring them off from their perilous position.

Recent Conglomerate.—A letter from Mr. H. N. Nevins, in the last No. of the *Philosophical Magazine*, affords a new instance of a recent conglomerate formed around iron, and likewise a strong probability of the date of the formation. At Tramore, near Waterford, on the sea-coast, Mr. Nevins picked up a piece of conglomerate, composed of sand and the common rolled pebbles, and strongly cemented by oxide of iron. On cracking it, a strong bituminous smell was perceived, which, on carefully opening the mass, was found to proceed from the lackering of a large padlock, firmly imbedded in, and completely hidden by the conglomerate. The crust of sand varies in thickness from two inches to a quarter of an inch. An ironmonger pronounced the padlock such as those frequently brought to be repaired nearly fifty years ago; and the lackering being completely preserved leads to the supposition that the lock was new when the formation around it commenced. These two circumstances afford an idea of the age of the conglomerate.

Russian Periodicals.—According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, there are 139 periodicals published in the Russian empire, viz.:—98 in Russ, 22 in German, 8 in French, 4 in English, 3 in Polish, 1 in Italian, and 3 in Teutonic. Last year there were but 134; so that there is an addition of 5.

Tavern-score.—The following tavern-score has been handed to us as no bad sequel to

Falstaff's sack and one hap'worth of bread. The day's work is a curious one.

April 11.	Grog 66.44	1	8
	Ale	0	2
	Bed	1	6
12.	Brandy and milk	0	8
	Breakfit.	1	3
	Brandy	0	6
	Ale	1	8
	Brandy and w. 10d. 10d.	0	2
	Cakes	0	4
	Brandy	0	8
	Kidneys, &c.	0	6
	Gin and w.	1	3
	½ pt. Port	0	10
	B. and w.	0	10
	Ale, chop, &c.	1	6
	Bed	1	6

14 2

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture, by J. C. Loudon, new edit., with a Supplement bringing down the Work to 1842, 8vo, 37. 3s. — *The Practice of Education*, or, Exercises for acquiring the several requisites of a good Delivery, by B. H. Smart, 4th edit. 12mo, 5s. — *A Few Words of Advice to Cadets*, by H. Kerr, 2d edit. post 8vo, 5s. — *History of the British Empire in India*, by E. Thornton, Vol. II. 8vo, 16s. — *The Great Awakening: History of the Revival of Religion*, by J. Tracy, 8vo, 14s. — *Therapeutical Arrangement of the Materia Medica*, by M. Paine, M.D. 12mo, 6s. — *Letters of John Adams*, addressed to the Wife, 2 vols. 12mo, 12s. — *Letters of Mrs. Adams*, 2 vols. 12mo, 12s. — *Themes and Texts for the Pulpit*, by C. A. Baldwin, 12mo, 7s. 6d. — *Dr. H. Ware on the Foundation, Evidences, and Truths of Religion*, 2 vols. 12mo, 12s. — *Life and Times of the Right Hon. H. Grattan*, by his Son, Vol. IV. 8vo, 14s. — *Poems*, by Alfred Tennyson, 2 vols. fcp. 12s. — *The Maid of Orleans*, and other Poems, translated from the German, by E. S. and F. J. Turner, fcp. 5s. — *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, by C. Darwin, 8vo, 15s. — *Principles of the Laws of England*, by R. Sargent, 2d edit., Part I., Common-Law, Conveyancing, 8vo, 15s. — *Geology for Beginners*, by G. F. Richardson, 12mo, 12s. 6d. — *Thoughts on a Pebble*, by Dr. Mantell, 6th edit. square, 2s. 6d. — *Burns' Complete Works*, with Life by Cunningham, 35 Plates, royal 8vo, 18s. — *Mrs. Agnes Bulwer's Select Letters*, 18mo, 3s. — *Lectures on Animal Physiology*, by B. L. Trowne, 12mo, 2s. 6d. — *Manual of Electro-Metallurgy*, by G. Shaw, 8vo, 2s. 6d. — *Rev. J. G. Lorimer's Manual of Presbytery*, 12mo, 4s. 6d. — *The Condition and Treatment of Children employed in Mines and Collieries*, 8vo, 2s. 6d. — *The Traveller's Hand-Book: Dialogues in English, French, and Italian*, by J. B. Cassel, obliq. 5s. 6d. — *The Book of Jasher*, translated from the Hebrew, 8vo, 10s. — *Archbishop Usher's Whole Works*, Vol. III. 8vo, 12s. — *Infant Salvation*, or, All Saved that Die in Infancy, by the Rev. J. Cumming, 32mo, 2s. — *History of the Convocation of the Church of England*, by the Rev. T. Lathbury, fcp. 7s. 6d. — *Practical Chemistry for Farmers and Landowners*, by J. Trimmer, 12mo, 5s. — *Introductory Lectures on Modern History*, delivered in 1842, by T. Arnold, D.D. 8vo, 10s. 6d. — *The Landman's Log-Book*, or, an Emigrant Life at Sea, by J. Hayter, fcp. 5s. — *Tales of the Jury-Room*, by Gerald Griffin, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d. — *Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum*, new edit. by Dr. Guy, 12mo. — *Jokes of the Cambridge Coffee-Houses in the 17th century*, edited by J. O. Halliwell, 18mo, 2s. — *Fuller's Church History*, new edit., by J. Nichols, 3 vols. 8vo, 27s. — *The Gipsies*, deduced by permission to James Crab, fcp. 4s. 6d. — *Mr. Neill's Lectures on the Church of England*, 8th edit. 12mo, 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 12	From 41 to 52	29.99 to 29.94
Friday . . . 13	37 to 52	29.98 to 30.04
Saturday . . . 14	35 to 63	30.09 to 30.25
Sunday . . . 15	38 to 64	30.30 to 30.32
Monday . . . 16	41 to 66	30.35 to 30.31
Tuesday . . . 17	38 to 61	30.24 to 30.14
Wednesday . . . 18	42 to 58	30.04 to 29.85

Wind N. by E. N. and N. by W. on the 12th; W. by N. and S.W. on the 13th; S.W. on the 14th; N.E. on the three following days; N. on the 18th. The 12th, cloudy, with rain in the morning; 13th, and four following days, generally clear; the 18th, cloudy, misting rain in the morning. Rain fallen, 34 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cure of Blindness.—We have heard of Mr. Turnbull's cure of blindness by the fumes of prussic acid; but have no personal knowledge of the process.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Antique Marbles from Amphipol Palace; Miniatures, &c.—By Messrs. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Monday, May 25, at One o'clock.

A SMALL COLLECTION of fine ANTIQUE MARBLES; including a Sarcophagus and Candelabrum, and some Busts. A Bust of the Duke of Wellington, by Nollekens, &c. &c. from the Amphipol Palace, the seat of the Earl of Upperbury. Also, a series of beautiful Miniature Copies of celebrated Pictures in Italy; some Gems and objects of taste of antique and cinquecento workmanship.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had.

Mr. Windus's celebrated Collection of Drawings and Sketches by Sir David Wilkie.—By Messrs. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Wednesday, June 1st, and following day, precisely at One o'clock.

THE beautiful COLLECTION of DRAWINGS in Colours, Chalks, and Pen and Ink, by Sir DAVID WILKIE, made for his different celebrated Pictures, particularly those in his characteristic first manner.

The Property of BENJAMIN GODFREY WINDUS, Esq., of Tottenham.

The Drawings are exquisitely mounted on Bristol boards of uniform size; several sketches on one sheet: they comprise not only some very interesting and curious variations in the subjects, shewing the artist's study which he has not been content in bringing his popular works to perfection, but also studies for many Pictures never executed.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The very choice Collection of English Pictures of the late Harry Hankey Dobree, Esq.

MESSERS. CHRISTIE and MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Friday, June 17, at Two o'clock precisely, in pursuance of directions in the Will of the late HARRY HANKEY DOBREE, Esq., of Hyde Park Street, THIRTEEN CAPITAL PICTURES of the English School. Comprising the Property of Introduction, the very celebrated work of Sir David Wilkie, painted for the late proprietor in 1815; nine Pictures by Masters of the highest quality, among which is the well-known work of the three Schools, and three beautiful Marine Subjects, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., painted with great vigour and admirable effect. The whole of these Pictures were purchased by the late Samuel Dobree from the sale of the artist's.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Botanical Museum of the late A. B. Lambert, Esq.

MR. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, AUCTIONEER of LITERARY PROPERTY, of Wellington Street, Strand, has received instructions from the Executor to announce, that on Monday, June 27, and two following days, he will sell, by Auction, the HIGHLY VALUABLE BOTANICAL MUSEUM of the late A. B. LAMBERT, Esq., of Boyton House, Wiltshire, &c.

These most extensive and interesting Collections have been accumulating for more than half a century, regardless of expense; and comprise—

FRUIT-DRIED PLANTS, in separate collections, to the extent of above 100 described and distinct Herbaria.

SECOINO-FRUIT, dry, or preserved in spirits and acids. These are very numerous, and form together by far the largest Catalogue Collection ever made by a private botanist.

TERRA-WOODS, in entire or partial states, with sections of bones, &c.

To give a few particulars of the various collections of Dried Plants in anticipation of the descriptive Catalogue now preparing, is sufficient to state, that they include those, or portions of them, which have been brought home by the various circumnavigators and travellers.

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BROWN HAMILTON SALT
CLARK LABILLARDIERE SIR G. STAUNTON
CRIPPS MENZIES LORD VALENTIA

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CALY GILLIES PURSH
CLAUSSEN HARTWEG SCHIMPER
CUNNING KOTSchy SCHIEDE
CUNNINGHAM SWEINARTY
DODGAS MATTHEWS SIEBER

And among the larger and more important Collections will be found those of—

THE EARL OF BUTE MOCINO AND SESSE
CAYVILLE FALLAS
HUDSON ROCKHUGH
MARTIN WALLICH, &c. &c.

And, above all, that most extensive and valuable one of RUZ and PAVON; together with the fine Series of Fruit and Seed-Vessels which accompany them; also the Cabinets which contained them, which are of the best manufacture in Mahogany and Cedar Wood.

The Sale will take place at 26 LOWER GOSWORTHY STREET, the Residence of the late Mr. LAMBERT; and Catalogues will be ready on the 1st of June, and may be obtained at the place of sale, and at the office of Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, Wellington Street, Strand; also at the office of FORTIN, MASON, and Co.; HUMBURG, PATER, BASSAC, and MACKAY; Berlin, AUG. KRANTZ, and Co.; TIAN, R. RAUCH SCHONBAUM; Rotterdam, Dr. MUGEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEA-SIDE.—To be LET or SOLD, a gentlemanly detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished, with large Garden, on the Hampshire Coast, with fine view, and with or without Coach-house and Stabling. Early possession may be had.

Apply, for further particulars, at the office of Mr. W. Bromley, Gray's Inn Square; or to Mr. Turner, Library, Hayling, near Havant.

ENGLISH MINSTRELSY.—On Monday

next, May 23, at Eight o'clock, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET, Mr. WILSON will repeat his Entertainment on ENGLISH SONGS, in which he will sing—"Twas merry in the Hall"—"The British Grenadiers"—"A Cobbler there was"—"In the Spring Time of the Year"—"O weel may the Keel Row"—"Sally in our Alley"—"A Hunting we will go"—"Away to the Maypole"—"The Vicar of Bray"—"The Old English Gentleman"—"Robin Hood and the Bishop"—"Black-eyed Susan"—"The Roast Beef of Old England."

On Thursday morning, 26th May, "The Adventures of Prince Charles," with the Jacobite Song, at Hanover Square.

Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square.

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